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No. 21,879 號玖拾柒百捌千壹第 日肆拾月柒辰戊 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1928. 式拜禮 日捌廿月捌年八廿百九千壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

#### UP TRAINS

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## JAPAN IN CHAINS?

## AN ENGLISH LIBERAL'S VIEWS.

## "INTENSIVE MOVEMENT AGAINST FREE THOUGHT."

We all know that national institution the "Manchester Guardian"; that great pillar of liberalism and the older school of Liberalism. It protests if a fly is hurt, and its indignation is unbounded if a Communist is imprisoned or a Jew is dealt with. Bearing all these little prejudices in mind the following article reprinted from its columns may be amusing and instructive. The "Manchester Guardian" feels the chains more than the Japanese.

Kobe, July 11th.

Of the thousand men arrested last March some hundreds are still under examination, and it has been announced that their trial will take place in various cities throughout the Empire at a comparatively early date. How far they were actually engaged in a political conspiracy inspired by Soviet Russia is not at all clear, but the Government protested to Russia against the violation of its pledge regarding propaganda, and received the usual reply. The pledge may be absurd, but the Russian justification is worse. It is a repetition of the statement that the Third International is entirely separate from the Soviet Government, that members of the Third International are not debarred from holding official position, and that some official may, for all the Government knows, be a member of the Third International. In short, the Soviet Government attempts to disown the acts of its own officials. Yet nothing is said of any strain in the relations with the Embassy, and an apology was offered and accepted when some rash patriot made an explosion in the Embassy compound.

With the arrests of last March there began a campaign against freedom of thought. When, a couple of years ago, the political societies in the middle schools and high schools throughout the country were suppressed it was declared that so far as the universities went the young men belonging to them could study whatever they pleased so long as it was study and nothing more. But societies for study were prohibited, and in all educational establishments below university status political studies were not to be permitted. By this means it was apparently hoped to preserve intact till brains were less impressionable the mythical history taught in the primary schools.

But with the arrests of last March there began an intensive movement for ridding the universities of dangerous thought. Radical professors had mostly been driven out already, but they made a clean sweep of the rest, and the universities have all undertaken to receive no young man who, when at school or college, belonged to any circle for the study of "thought" or showed other signs of interest in the proletariat.

## Death For Republicans.

Along with all this there has been an important amendment of the Peace Preservation Law, whereby it has been made punishable by death to promote or to join any society the object of which is a change in the form of the State. This, of course, means that it is a capital offence to advocate republicanism. It is well over twenty years ago that Mr. Ozaki Yukio, criticising Japan's modern mammon-worship, said, "If Japan were a republic, her biggest millionaire would be president." Tremendous indignation was expressed, but we have travelled a long way on the path of suppression of speech since then, and even Mr. Ozaki would hardly make such a remark to-day. In fact no Japanese editor would dare to write such a statement as "The Japanese people have so high a sense of public duty and so strong an attachment to law and order that they would be as successful under a republican form of government as under a monarchy." The very word is taboo. The least hint is rank blasphemy. Even in the revised law the word "republic" or any such phrase as "abolition of the monarchy" is avoided.

Nevertheless, the introduction of the death penalty for all who believe in republicanism was not popular. The Government did not care to risk bringing it before the Diet at its special session, but waited until it had adjourned, and then brought the measure by means of an Urgent Imperial Ordinance. There was a debate in the Privy Council, but dissatisfaction which nobody dared utter openly sought relief in acid discussions as to the rights and powers of the Privy Council—which is, for no very clear reason, a very unpopular body.

Of the thousand men arrested last March some hundreds are still under examination, and it has been announced that their trial will take place in various cities throughout the Empire at a comparatively early date. How far they were actually engaged in a political conspiracy inspired by Soviet Russia is not at all clear, but the Government protested to Russia against the violation of its pledge regarding propaganda, and received the usual reply. The pledge may be absurd, but the Russian justification is worse. It is a repetition of the statement that the Third International is entirely separate from the Soviet Government, that members of the Third International are not debarred from holding official position, and that some official may, for all the Government knows, be a member of the Third International. In short, the Soviet Government attempts to disown the acts of its own officials. Yet nothing is said of any strain in the relations with the Embassy, and an apology was offered and accepted when some rash patriot made an explosion in the Embassy compound.

## TUNING-IN TO UGLINESS.

## SPEECH ABSURDITIES.

## ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

There was a good deal of criticism of modern English speech when the City of London Vacation Course in Education was resumed at Holborn Restaurant on July 30th. For instance, Miss Marjorie Gubban, head of the Polytechnic School of Speech Training, said that life in our time was getting so appalling—the noise was so tremendous—that our voices were getting tuned-in to ugliness. We wanted well-phrased, easy, fluent speech. "Wherever you go in 24 hours," she added, "you find yourself wishing that people would really learn where to put their voices."

It was left to Mr. P. B. Showan to condemn the droning tone of voice, which, he said, was so common among clergymen. For them to speak in this tone of voice was absolute nonsense, and it was time they avoided these stupidities that were wrongfully attributed to Oxford. He referred to one clergyman who, when reciting Tennyson's "In Memoriam," said:

Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand  
And the sound of a voice that is steel.

## Dialect.

Professor Daniel Jones, University of London, who referred to the inconsistencies of English pronunciation, had something interesting to say on dialect. Since we had no standard pronunciation, it followed that any local dialect was as good as another. "Those people," he added, "who dislike Cockney or Northern dialect may give many reasons for their dislikes, but actually it is due to an association of ideas—and they dislike it simply because they do not like the people who use those dialects."

Referring to broadcasting as a medium of education in pronunciation, Prof. Jones said that people all over the country were becoming accustomed to the pronunciation they heard on the wireless, and it was quite a possibility that broadcasting might, without the aid of teachers, have the effect of producing a standard pronunciation. It was announced that the winner of the Bush Scholarship, value £300, provided by Mr. Irving T. Bush, to enable a teacher from the British Isles to visit America for the purpose of studying educational methods there, was Miss Rhoda Robbins, of Swansea Training College.

The movement for the suppression of thought does not stop at introducing the death penalty for Fabians and other sceptics of the virtues of monarchy. It includes a large allotment, running into some millions of yen, for the creation of a new espionage organisation, which is to have branches abroad—even in London. The War Office is also budgeting for a very modest little allotment of 140,000 yen for the establishment of gendarmerie offices in every town charged with the special duty of preventing the infection of the army with dangerous thought.

## No Protests.

The most ominous feature of all this is that there is not a word of protest. It is put forward with the hint that it is necessary for the protection of the Sovereign, and, of course, nobody can say that the Sovereign should not be protected. In this connection it is curious to note that in a semi-official publication in English regarding the coronation next November, the statement occurs that at the time of the coronation of the Taisho Tenny in 1915 the Emperor walked in procession from the Imperial Palace in Kyoto to the Nijo Palace, which gave many an opportunity of seeing him in his ceremonial robes, but that, though the distance was short, spectators on the forthcoming occasion must "perform" he denied such an opportunity.

Certain it is that the young Emperor is seldom seen nowadays or even mentioned. The brief spell of democratic familiarity that followed the English visit, soon came to an end, and he is now almost as rarely seen as the monarchs of old time.

But that the new law is necessary for the protection of the Emperor is manifestly untrue. High treason is a capital offence, and anybody reasonably suspected of conspiring against the Sovereign's life is, in Japan as in other monarchical countries, liable to forfeit his own life. The new law is for suppressing the discussion of even the possibility of another form of government than the one now maintained in the Emperor's name by the ruling caste. The terror is effectual. Nobody raises a voice of protest. But it cannot be supposed that if subversive thought was really a danger there is any law of it now merely because it dare not seek public utterance.

## MURDERER'S FIGHT IN THE DOCK.

## SCENE WHEN APPEAL FAILED.

## SHOUT TO THE JUDGE.

## "HE'S ADMITTED WHO DONE IT."

A shouting, gesticulating condemned murderer was carried bodily out of the dock of the Court of Criminal Appeal on July 30th, waving a sheaf of notes in his hand and crying out over his shoulder that another man had confessed to the crime for which he is to be executed.

The Appeal Court, where emotion is sternly suppressed and only legal arguments matter was startled out of its customary tranquillity by this remarkable scene at the close of the hearing of the appeals of the three men who were sentenced to death at Lewes Assizes for the murder at Brighton of Friend Ernest Smith.

All three convicted murderers stood in a row, hemmed in by warders, listening in suspense for the fateful decision which the Lord Chief Justice postponed to the end of his long and carefully-prepared judgment.

## Last Words.

The last words of Lord Hewart—the appeals are dismissed—"were accepted in silence by the two younger prisoners, James Weaver and "Ginger" Taylor, who allowed themselves to be hustled quietly and quickly out of the dock, but the third, George Thomas Donovan, was determined to make himself heard.

He clung to the iron rails of the dock with all his strength as two of the six warders tried to wrench him away, while a *Daily Express* reporter.

"May I speak? May I speak?" he pleaded frantically. The three red-robed judges gave no sign, and Donovan, with the desperation of a man with everything at stake, opened his mouth to speak.

A burly warder twined both arms round the condemned man's waist, lifted him off his feet, and carried him, struggling wildly, from the dock. Just before he disappeared behind the green curtains, which shut off the steps that lead down to the cells, Donovan turned his head round to Lord Hewart and sobbed out: "He's admitted who done it, sir!"

Donovan, a swarthy man of thirty-one, with a face like a prize-fighter's, had attempted to make a speech from the dock just before the sentences of death were passed at Lewes Assizes. His counsel argued at the appeal that he ought to have been heard, but the judges pointed out that nothing he could have said would have affected the sentence.

When Donovan came to the Appeal Court in a brown tweed jacket, flannel trousers, blue shirt, and a violet tie, he had with him carefully-prepared notes which he tried again and again to read.

When Lord Hewart began to deliver judgment Donovan fingered his notes anxiously. One warder tried to hush him into silence, but the condemned man would not be pacified, and the chief warder had to come over to him and argue in whispers.

## Criminal Study.

The three murderers presented a remarkable study in criminal physiognomy. Donovan leaned forward with knitted brows and frequent gestures of annoyed disagreement to listen to Lord Hewart's judgment. Weaver, an undersized youth with the weak chin and receding forehead of a degenerate, stood staring in space, and Taylor, a gawky youth, with a lock of his bright red hair falling over his nose, had his mouth wide open and a vacant expression on his unintelligent face.

All three are known to the Brighton police to belong to a local black-mailing gang, who operate on the sea front and on the downs, and who levy toll on elderly married men.

One of the most curious features of the case was that Smith, a retired business man, sixty-seven years of age, refused to give any assistance to the police while he was under medical treatment after he had been assaulted and robbed. It was because he developed septic pneumonia and died, that the three men, who were alleged to have attacked him, found themselves on trial for their lives.

"Mr. Smith appeared to be very reticent about the matter," commented Lord Hewart. "That is a fact that would be explained if what had been done had been done with the aid of a woman as a decoy."

Donovan has served terms of imprisonment as a housebreaker and a forger, but charges of blackmail could not be framed against the men because of the difficulty of inducing any of their victims to give evidence in open court.

[It will be remembered that the three men were reprieved by the Home Secretary on the very eve of their execution.]

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## HOW PEER'S SON DIED.

FATAL SKID AT ROYAL PARK GATE.

JURY AND WARNING NOTICE.

The inquest on the Hon. Gilbert Greenall, the son and heir of Lord Daresbury, of Walton Hall, Warrington, Lancashire, who was killed in a motoring accident near the Forest Gate, Windsor Great Park, was held at Ascot Police Station.

Mr. Greenall, who was 27 years of age, was a lieutenant in the Life Guards, stationed at Combermere Barracks, Windsor.

Mr. R. S. Payne, the coroner, asking the jury to excuse Lord Daresbury from attending, said that his son's death had been a great shock to him.

Colonel Monckton Arundell, Commanding the Life Guards at Combermere Barracks, said that Lieut. Greenall was on his way back to barracks at the time of the accident; to take up duty for the remainder of the evening. He lived in barracks.

Replying to Mr. Payne, Colonel Arundell said that the Forest Gate was wide enough and easy enough to get through, but there was a curve in the road which presented difficulties. The position of the lodge prevented drivers from the direction of Ascot from seeing anything coming through the gate. The road had a high crown with steep sides, and this rather inclined cars automatically to hang to the crown. The road was greasy after heavy rain.

Mr. Charles John Munns, of Gaddesby, Leicestershire, Mr. Greenall's chauffeur, who had a bandage round his head, said that he was sitting in the car, a 45-h.p. saloon, on the left of Mr. Greenall, who was driving.

"We were coming," he said, "from Ascot and making towards Windsor at about 7.30 or 7.45, and as we came round the bend we found ourselves on top of a lorry coming out of the gate in the opposite direction. There was no room for us and there was not time to do anything."

25 To 30 Miles An Hour.  
Replying to Mr. Payne, Mr. Munns said that they had slowed down to go through the gates and their speed would be about 25 to 30 miles an hour. The lorry struck the car near the driver's seat. If there had been no curve there would have been no accident.

"I was not much hurt," he added. "I scrambled out of the car to do what I could for Mr. Greenall. He was still sitting in the driver's seat holding two pieces of the broken wheel in his hand. Mr. Greenall was a good, experienced driver. I sat by him with confidence, as I always did."

Replying to Mr. P. Rutland, who appeared for Mr. John Perring, of Egham, the owner of the lorry, Mr. Munns said the lorry was on the left-hand side of the car.

Mr. Rutland: And you were on the crown of the road?—We had to be to go into the gates.

Lorry Driver's Injuries.  
William Loomes, of Lewington Villa, Englefield Green, the driver of the lorry, whose right arm was fractured in the collision, was assisted into court. His head was bandaged and his injured arm, which was in splints, rested on a pillow on the coroner's table.

"When I saw the car," he said, "I was riding upon the near side of the road as far as I could go without getting on the grass. The car was dead in the centre of the road. I swerved right over on to the grass, and if the car had gone straight on there would have been no accident. The driver of the car applied his brakes and skidded into me broadside. It swung my lorry right round."

Mr. Payne said that it was rather a risky thing to bring Loomes out of hospital, but Mr. Rutland said that Loomes was anxious to get the matter cleared up.

Coroner And The Speed.  
"I don't think there is any doubt," said Mr. Payne, "that it was a very considerable speed at which the motor-car approached this comparatively narrow gate and curve, and I think we can come to the conclusion that it was too great under the circumstances." He did not know whether the jury would care to suggest anything about the scene of the accident, having, of course, no control in the royal demesne.

The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, and recommended that special warning notices should be placed inside and outside the park at Forest Gate. They regarded the driver of the lorry as entirely blameless.

## THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

MR. BALDWIN ON THE REFORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

HELP FOR AGRICULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

CRITICISES "SOCIALISM IN A DICKEY AND WHITE TIE."

The Prime Minister on July 21st addressed a demonstration of 20,000 people in the stately grounds of Bramham Park, the Yorkshire seat of Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P., who, in introducing Mr. Baldwin, described it as "the greatest meeting ever held in the county."

Mr. Baldwin, whose speech was conveyed to the assembly by means of loud speakers, said that he might be making a dull speech, but he wanted to deal with things which the Government had got to do in the forthcoming year.

### Respectable Socialism.

"The Socialist programme is no longer naked," said Mr. Baldwin. "It is Socialism in a dicky and white tie. Respectable as that costume may be, if not beautiful, it is too much for Mr. Maxton and Mr. Cook, and too much for that man whose name I forget, but who was recently turned out of a public gallery by a gallant Yorkshireman from Barnsley. (Cheers.)

"If we have taught our opponents nothing in the last four years we have taught them this: that if they wish to make an appeal to the English, they must put order before anarchy, gradualness before violence, and compensation for confiscation. They must be clothed in an English dress, and Karl Marx, instead of looking like a German Hebrew, must be made to look like a Non-conformist minister or a trade union leader. (Laughter and cheers.)

### The Socialist Way.

"However the programme may be dressed, there is this fundamental difference between us. The Socialist, if he has his way, will devour private property, individual initiative, and personal responsibility, and he will do it conscientiously because he believes in a vast State monopoly.

"He believes in controlling the freedom and energy of each one of us at every point. We are as eager as they to secure for all our people the largest possible measure of economic freedom and economic welfare, but we do not believe that the only way to do this is by transferring the ownership and direction of all industries to the State. "In our Party, there is no body of fixed doctrine as the Socialists have, which compels us to declare on every occasion, however absurd it may be, that State ownership is the one and only remedy for all our social ills.

"No such tyrannical prescription enslaves us. We are free to combine private enterprise and State enterprise in any such form of combination as seems best for the country to achieve the purpose we have in view. It is the method which conforms most truly to our natural genius and to our history. It is the method of a practical people, and not the method of drawing-room doctrinaires. "We have tried to unite what is best in private action and State action for the good of all classes."

### To Help Employment.

Dealing with the Act which they had passed for electrical supply, he assured them that the schemes in Scotland and Central England were being put forward as rapidly as possible. He hoped that before long, probably in the lifetime of the next Parliament, the schemes would make a considerable contribution to the employment market. All the main contracts for the Scottish scheme had already been placed and the work was being carried out. Small portions of the grid were being built in South-East England.

Contracts would shortly be placed, and he hoped they would gain some experience through them, as they were gaining experience in other districts of the use to which electricity might be put. He believed it would be of great use in the agricultural districts, and he hoped by the time they appealed to the country all the schemes would have passed through, and that they would pass quietly from the preliminary stages into a state of more active development.

### Agricultural Credits Act.

The Prime Minister dealt with the work which the Government had done to help agriculture by the passing of the Agricultural Credits Act.

He believed that agriculture would be the last industry to be nationalised, but that was no reason why the State should refuse to co-operate with the farmers and semi-State institutions in the country like the banks.

Their discussions and negotiations had resulted in overcoming all the obstacles, and there had been serious obstacles to overcome. He claimed that the Government had been able to fulfil its pledge on this question.

The subject of how best to finance agriculture had been tackled before in England, but nothing substantial had been done. The Bill now going through Parliament was a comprehensive measure.

With reference to short-term credits, Mr. Baldwin said that it was right that the farmer, no less than any other business man, should be able to borrow from the banks on the wealth which his own industry and labour had secured. This was what they were aiming at.

"It is not a measure of relief for agricultural depression," he said. "It is a measure on a modern and up-to-date basis."

He earnestly hoped it would prove to be of lasting benefit. Turning to the reform of local government and the assistance of productive industry, Mr. Baldwin said: "You may not agree with the scheme as it stands, but you cannot deny it problem which has baffled every administration since the war."

### Constructive Effort.

Everyone has clamoured that something should be done. Well, we are doing something. The results of our proposals should be not only better local administration, but what appeals to me more closely, better institutional treatment for the sick poor, and a reduction of unemployment in the necessitous areas.

"The essence of our proposals is that we do not throw all the work on the central authority, as our Socialist critics would like us to do, but we appeal to that great reservoir of voluntary service available in this country as nowhere else. We increase its responsibility, provide central financial assistance, expert guidance, and inspection. We shall leave it more free to do its own work in its own way. (Cheers.)

"Once the unit was the parish. The time had now come when they believed that units should be grouped into larger entities. The local authorities would not be less able to carry on their present service, but anomalies would be swept away. Under the present system local burdens were not adjusted always to local needs."

### The Necessitous Areas.

He divided local services into those like drainage, water supply, and street lighting, which benefited none but those who moved in the locality, and services like roads and the treatment of infectious disease, which were of great importance, and the benefits of which were much more widespread. Any reform of local taxation must take account of the fact that poorer areas needed assistance most.

"To give an equal standard of service with some approximation to the equivalent burden of all the ratepayers is a very difficult problem to solve, but to solve it is well worth trying. We intend ultimately that one single grant shall be paid to local authorities in place of the assigned revenues and the percentage grant towards expenditure on roads and health services which have always been recognised as having partly a national character. The State will have to pay grants to make up the local rates because of the Agricultural Rating Acts and the further derating involved in the Rating and Valuation Bill now going through Parliament."

"What in fact this amounts to is an extension of the principles laid down by the Royal Commission on Poor Law in 1834, besides making it possible to bring up the standard of services in the poorer areas to the standard already existing in the richer areas. The new method of paying grants will reduce the interference in local administration now required."

### Era Of Greater Freedom.

"Parliament will only have to be satisfied with the general efficiency of local authorities' administration. I look forward to an era in which local authorities will have greater freedom and will develop their own local government, and do more for their own people unhampered than they have ever been able to do before."

"The cost of relieving the poor is to be spread not over the union, but over the county. In future no rates at all are to be paid on agricultural land, and only one-fourth of the rate paid by other people will be paid by industrial producers, railways, canals, docks and harbours. It is going to be met by the State which will pay a grant fixed at the beginning of a five-year period for that purpose."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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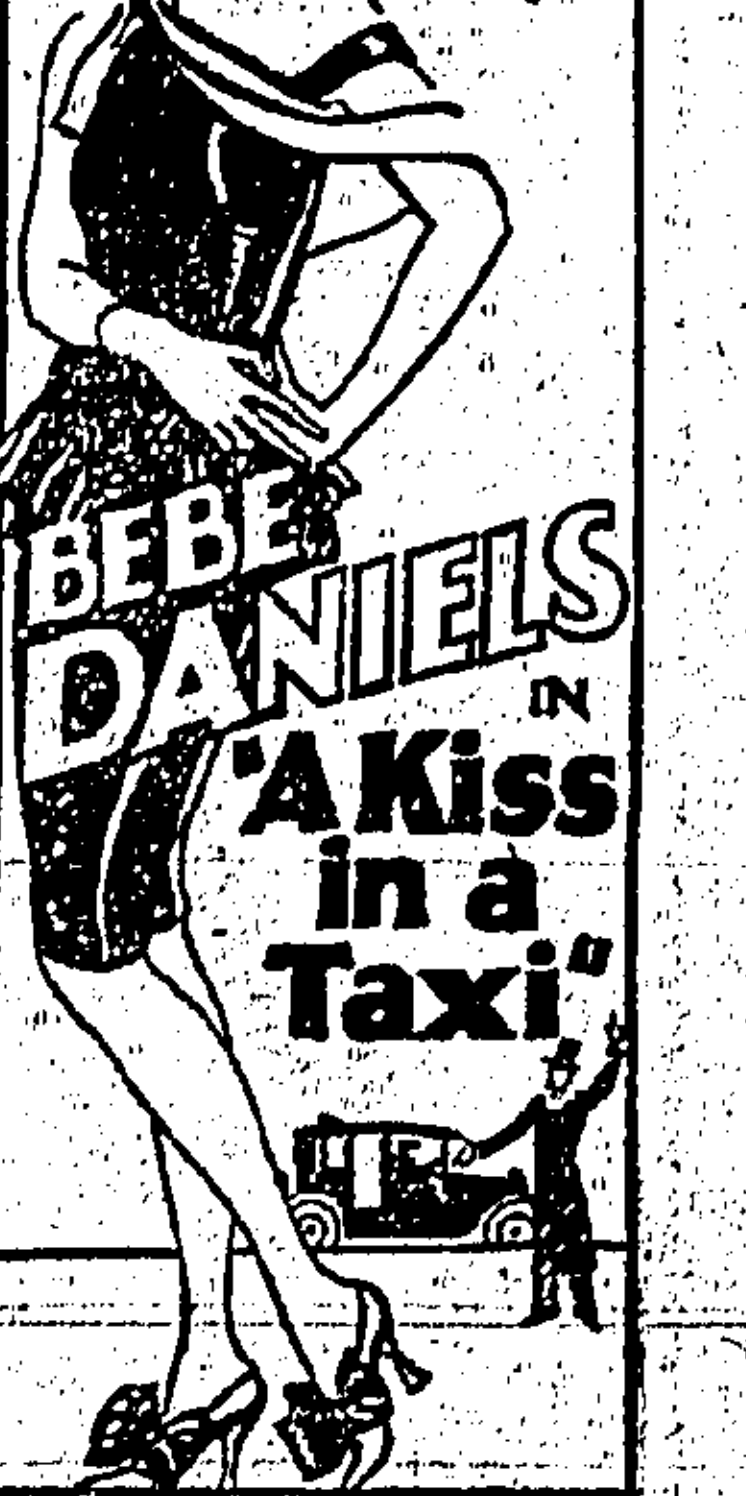
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## NOMINAL FINE FOR USING DAIRY FARM BOTTLES.

## CHINESE DAIRY "HAD NO INTENTION TO DECEIVE."

The Sun Hang Lee Dairy, who were summoned by the Dairy Farm Company on two charges of applying a false trade description to a half pint of their milk by selling it in a Dairy Farm bottle; and, secondly, of being in possession of 33 Dairy Farm bottles at their premises at No. 41, Hollywood Road, were convicted on the second count and ordered to pay a fine of \$25.

The case was resumed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. A. Wadson, of Messrs. Deacons, prosecuted on behalf of the complainants—The Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.

His Worship dismissed the first summons but convicted on the second count and said that he would impose a nominal fine because there was no evidence that the defendants had any intention of deceiving anybody.

## One Summons Dismissed.

At the outset of the proceedings yesterday his Worship gave his decision as to whether the defendants had a case to answer. His Worship in a written decision said:—

As regards the first summons which charges the defendants under Section 3 (1) d. with applying a false trade description to a half pint of their own milk by selling it in a Dairy Farm bottle, it is clear that by the provisions of Section 5 S.S.I. (c), 2 and 3 the offence of such false application is complete where any container bearing a registered mark is used in a like manner without the consent of the owner of the mark.

Here it is obvious that such consent was never given.

The defence then can only rely on the words at the end of Section 3 S.S.I. 1 "unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud."

From the case of *Staley v. the Chelworth Gunpowder Coy.* (3 Q.B.D. 50-54 J.T.R. 430), it is clear that intent to defraud in this connection means intent to induce the purchaser to take something that he does not know he is taking (Archbold XXIVth Edition p. 1219), or as *Matthew J.* put it in the course of his judgment in that case "the intent is implied from the delivery to the customer of something different from what he expected, etc."

Had then the prosecution proved no more than that defendants had sold a bottle of their own milk in a Dairy Farm bottle, the presumption of intent to defraud would at once have been established and the onus of disproving that presumption thrown on the defence.

As it is, however, the evidence of Mrs. Castro goes the whole way way to negating the said presumption of intent on the defendants' part to induce her, their customer, to take something other than what she was expecting. She was expecting San Hang Lee milk and she got it.

Therefore I hold that on this summons the defence has no case to answer, and the summons is dismissed.

## A Case To Answer.

As regards the second summons the provisions of Section 3 (2) of the Ordinance seem to include the following absolute prohibitions:—

"thou shalt not except with his consent sell thing own goods in a container bearing another man's mark."

This view is abundantly sustained by the decisions in the cases quoted by Mr. Wadson—*Wood v. Burgess* (1 L.T.R. 593 and 54 J.P. 325) and *Stone v. Burham* (103 L.T.R. 377 and 74 J.P. 456).

In both cases it was obvious that there was no intention to deceive customers (and indeed in was most improbable that customers would be deceived) inasmuch as they were getting exactly what they expected to get, but it was held that it matters not one whit that no customer was or could have been deceived. This line of defence is no longer open. As is stated in *IX Halsbury p. 568* foot note (p), "under this sub-section an intention to defraud (i.e., to deceive) is not a necessary ingredient of the offence."

Mr. Lo, however, attempts to distinguish between the facts of this case and those of the two already quoted on the ground that there was here no actual sale of one man's goods in another's container, but a mere sale of milk and the provision of a Dairy Farm bottle in order to oblige a single customer. Against this view, however, stands the finding on defendants' premises of no less than 33 other Dairy Farm bottles, 21 of which were obviously ready for use in the same way that Mrs. Castro's bottle was used.

Here is clear evidence of a system, a system which though not designed to deceive nor indeed likely in most cases to deceive may obviously in certain circumstances have that effect.

Hence I find that a case has been made out against the defendants' firm on this second charge.

## Colony's Oldest Dairy?

Mr. Lo then put his client, the proprietor of the Sun Hang Lee Dairy, into the box. Witness said that ten years ago he was a Government servant under Mr. Frank, the Superintendent of Prisons. He left that post on the death of his father to take over the present dairy. The dairy was started by his forefathers under another name in 1890. They were, perhaps, the Colony's first dairy.

From this date until 1914 the dairy had supplied milk to the Royal Naval Hospital. At present they supplied 179 bottles daily to the Hong Kong Police Force, 97 bottles to members of the Military Force and 402 bottles daily to Europeans residing in the Colony. In addition to this they had a retail sale at the shop of over 200 bottles per day. During the summer months their own source of supply was not quite sufficient to meet the daily orders and they were obliged to order more from a man named Ah Sheung.

During the past two months and up till August 9th the Sun Hang Lee Dairy had received 1,600 bottles of milk from Ah Sheung. Witness added that they were liable to pay for any mislaid or broken bottles—the charge on each being 10 cents. If a customer wanted a bottle of milk he would be required to pay a deposit of 10 cents. Witness said that as far as he knew they never asked anybody to pay the deposit on any milk bottle. All Chinese dairies asked for the same deposit of 10 cents.

Mr. Wadson intervened and said that Mrs. Castro had bought the bottle outright for 16 cents and that that payment was not a deposit.

Mr. Lo (to witness): Have you ever asked a customer to buy a bottle outright rather than ask him to pay a deposit?—Never.

Mr. Lo: How much does it cost you for your own bottle?—14 cents.

Did The Lady Come?

Mr. Lo: Do you remember a lady coming to your shop to buy a bottle of milk on August 8th, and have you made enquiries amongst your folks if such a lady came?

Witness: I don't know of such a visit, and furthermore, my folks do not know of such a sale to any lady.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Lo): Surely you do not wish to suggest that Mrs. Castro's evidence was untrue?

Mr. Lo: I am afraid I am faced with a difficult task as so far as my client and his folks are concerned no such visit was ever made. However, I will not try to explain it away but merely let your Worship know that we cannot recollect this visit.

Mr. Lo: As manager of this dairy did you ever use Dairy Farm bottles for the purpose of selling your milk?—Never.

Mr. Lo: Did you have any empty bottles of your own on that date?—Yes, we always have at least 500 bottles on the premises.

Mr. Lo: On the day of the search how many bottles did you have on the premises?—About 450 to 500.

The Magistrate then pointed out to the witness that he was contradicting himself. He had just said that he always kept 500 on the premises whole on the day of the search he only had 450. Witness then corrected his number and gave 400 as the possible amount in hand.

## A Mathematical Lesson.

Mr. Wadson: Your bottles are, I believe, 8½ ounces in weight. You gave us to understand that you sell 1,300 bottles daily. That is about 650 pounds in weight. How many cows would you require to obtain that amount of milk?—About 45 cows.

Mr. Wadson: Which means that you would have to have 85 cows at least as some would have milk and others none?—We have over 60 cows on our farm at Tung Law Wan.

Mr. Wadson: Is all the milk from that farm brought to No. 41, Hollywood Road, each day?—Yes.

Mr. Wadson: Thomson in his evidence said that he found four pails of milk in two ice chests. What is the capacity of each pail?—About 35 catties. (This is equivalent to about 200 bottles.)

Mr. Wadson: Certainly not 1,300 bottles!—We had already delivered the bulk of our daily orders.

Only 100 Bottles In The Shop?

Mr. Wadson: The police found only 100 empty bottles in your premises.—We had more.

Mr. Wadson: Where were they?—They were in the shop.—We had two baskets full and three shelves full.

Mr. Wadson: On August 8th a man came to you with Dairy Farm bottles and you filled them with your own milk. Do you think you have a right to do so?—Yes, all the Chinese dairies do it and I did not know what there was against doing so. We have done this for a considerable period and so far no complaint has been made.

(Continued on next column.)

## CINEMA NEWS.

## LOVE STORY AT THE QUEEN'S.

## ROMANCE LOVE AND TRAGEDY.

"Love Me and the World is Mine," the third appearance together of Norman Kerry and Mary Philbin, comes to the Queen's today. It is a romance with many striking scenes, brilliantly clad segments of the Austrian army, a spectacular court pageant, and a delightful sequence in the Prater where the lovers are finally united.

## A Railway Romance.

The glamour of railway pioneering is shown in "Whispering Smith," at the World at the 5.15 and 9.30 performance to-day. The period is that when trains were liable to be wrecked and looked by gangs of outlaws, and the interest aroused by a dramatic beginning is maintained throughout the picture. The rôle of "Whispering Smith," a quiet man of relentless purpose, is played by H. B. Warner. At the 9.30 and 7.15 performances, the Chinese drama "The Knight of the Burning Temple," will be shown.

## "Mannequin."

"Mannequin," with Alice Joyce, Warner Baxter, Dolores Costello and Zasu Pitts as the leading players, is showing to-day at the Star. The story concerns a young girl who becomes the butt of circumstances and finds herself on trial for her life before a judge who is her own father, on the strength of a newspaper article innocently written by her sweetheart. There are some beautiful and spectacular scenes, one of which is a gown shop of an exclusive store where mannequins display the fashions of the season.

## Bébé Daniels In A New Comedy.

Bébé Daniels will be the heroine of "A Kiss in a Taxi," which comes to the Queen's on Sunday and Monday next. It is a French farce, crisp, lively and rapid in action, played by a capable cast. Bébé Daniels appears as a fiery young actress who is mostly taken up in rejecting suitors. Chester Conklin, who also has an important rôle to play through an entirely new repertoire of antics. Although essentially amusing in theme, the picture is not devoid of thrills. The scene in which a taxi, driven at full speed, crashes through the walls of a café, is an extremely realistic piece of photography.

Mr. Lo asked witness if they filled up any kind of bottles, or containers of any sort. Witness replied that they did.

## Why Keep Dairy Farm Bottles?

The Magistrate asked the witness why he kept Dairy Farm bottles on his premises. Witness said that he got them from Ah Sheung and it was his duty to return them. In any case they were always put aside and separated from the other bottles.

## Mr. Thomson Recalled.

Mr. Thomson, of the Dairy Farm, was recalled and said that he took notes of the number of bottles in the shop at the time of the search and would say that there were not more than 90 bottles in the shop. The Dairy Farm bottles were not found separate but mixed with bottles belonging to other dairies.

## A.S.I. Rozensky Says They Were Separate.

A.S.I. Rozensky was also recalled and told his Worship that he found the Dairy Farm bottles on the draining rack apart from the other bottles. He agreed with Mr. Lo that it would appear that they were intentionally separated from the other bottles. He could not say, however, how many bottles were on the premises at the time.

## Mixing The Bottles.

Mr. Wadson addressing his Worship, said that the defendants had not taken reasonable precautions to avoid mixing their bottles with the bottles of other dairies. It was very inconvenient for the Dairy Farm who took the greatest pains to keep their bottles clean. He could not say that the defendants did not keep their own bottles clean but he submitted that they were not as clean as at the Dairy Farm.

## All Done To Oblige A Lady?

Mr. Lo also addressed his Worship and said that the bottle belonging to the Dairy Farm was used merely to oblige the lady. No attempt was made to apply a false trade description to their milk. They and all the other Chinese dairies supplied their milk to any customer who came with a container of any description showed that they were ignorant to the existing Ordinance.

## No Intention To Deceive.

His Worship said that would convict on the second charge and imposed a fine of \$25.

In answer to Mr. Lo's application for a comment on the finding in view of any civil action as the complainants were a large organization, his Worship said that he had imposed only a nominal fine because there was no evidence to show that the defendant had any intention to deceive anybody, "but that," said his Worship, "is not the essence of the defence."

## CIVIL AVIATION.

## IS ENGLAND FALLING BEHIND?

## AIR MINISTER'S "NO."

## OUR SAFETY RECORD BEST OF ALL.

In the House of Commons on July 30th on the vote for Civil Aviation.

Captain Guest (L.—Bristol) invited the Air Minister to take them more into his confidence and give them something to talk about. The expenditure on military and civil aviation in Great Britain in the last three years had decreased by nearly 10 per cent, while other countries on the Continent showed an increase. France had increased her air expenditure by 45 per cent. in the same period, Italy by 58 per cent., and the United States by 33 per cent. In Germany civil aviation went on to the extent of 40,000 miles a day, while in Great Britain the figure was only 3,000. He pressed for a more forward policy, and urged that side by side with military effort there should be a big development of civil machines. For one thing there should be an increase in the number of civilian pilots. The Indian route was only a beginning, and the question of African air routes should be tackled in earnest, or the linking up of connections with that continent would be fished from us.

Speaking of subsidies he said that in Germany they had a big summer programme this year, and the skill with which the service was being handled was remarkable. It depended largely, however, on the enormous subsidy it received from the Government. It might be worth while for the Government to consider whether a small portion of the money to be used for the relief of industry might not be allotted to the development of air routes, which most assuredly would bring a return of a hundred-fold in years to come. A very little money would go a long way in stimulating the industry and in developing air routes.

## Leading Ground.

Captain Garro-Jones (L.—Hackney) said Great Britain stood seventh in the development of commercial aviation in Europe. In 1923 British machines carried 79 per cent. of the passengers landing in and embarking from Croydon. To-day they carried only 57 per cent. Therefore we were losing our own even on the lucrative concentrated services which the Imperial Airways had especially sought to develop.

Under the monopolistic development of the Imperial Airways, British civil aviation was characterised by the abandonment of air routes, negligible Imperial expansion, no flying-boat services (apart from minor services from Southampton to the Channel Islands once a week), no night flying, and failure even in the concentrated lucrative area of London to the Continent. That compared very unfavourably with what was being done in foreign countries. He appealed to the Air Minister to do something at once to ensure that however swift the development of civil aviation might be in the next few years Great Britain would hold a place worthy of her great past. (Cheers.)

Colonel Moore-Brabazon (C.—Chatham), while claiming that the British light aeroplane had taken the lead, urged that civil aviation should be divorced from military aviation. There seemed, he said, to be a handicap on civil aviation—something like the handicap of Protection on the Tory party. (Laughter.)

Sir Robert Lyne (C.—Belfast) urged that a Liverpool to Belfast air service once established would soon become a commercial proposition.

Commander Kenworthy (Lab.—Hull) dwelt on the importance of developing the air service to all parts of the Empire, and said that if we failed in this respect other nations would step in and do what we ought to carry out. To carry out the necessary reforms a thorough change was needed in the personnel of the Air Ministry, especially in the higher branches.

## Minister's Reply.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Air, replying on the debate, said that, speaking generally, the Air Ministry had three main objectives in mind in regard to civil aviation. In the first place they were trying to diffuse over the country a knowledge of air stations and a general interest in flying. Secondly, they were trying to make civil air lines economically self-supporting, and, thirdly, they were trying to develop Imperial air communication, not in the sense of actually developing air lines, but in the wider sense of using civil aircraft for making lines of intercourse better and easier and pleasanter in the remotest parts of the Empire.

The country as a whole was now four or five years ago. The Ministry had created an immense demand for light aeroplanes, and the flying membership of clubs had also been greatly increased. (Continued on next column.)

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members had been flying not only on these shores but had been making adventurous journeys even to such distant places as Australia and South Africa.

The Air Ministry had also been trying to develop civil flying in our great cities and to encourage men and women to take up this work. The civil aviation policy of the Government had been aimed at making civil flying self-supporting. In the interests of civil flying it was essential that at some time or other civil aviation should be free from Government subsidies.

He quoted figures to show that British civil aviation had been making quite definite progress during the past three years. Taking the traffic for the last three years the actual tonnage carried by Imperial Airways, Ltd., had risen 68.8 per cent., while the load factor had increased from 80.22 per cent. to 83.37 per cent. Costs of operation in this country were tending to go down at a much quicker rate than the costs of operation in foreign countries.

Insurance premiums on civil aircraft were steadily falling. We were getting nearer than any other country to making civil aviation an economic proposition.

## Safety Record.

Our safety record was better than that of any other country. Three million miles had been flown without serious accident to any pilot or passenger. Our machines would compare with those of any other country, and we had now, after the experience of the last three or four years, obtained data on which we could base confidently the feeling that we were on the high road to make civil aviation self-supporting, and to free it from the encumbrance of Government subsidies.

With regard to flying over Persia to establish a route to India, the Government were in communication with the Persian Government, and he hoped that the route would be working in scheduled time next April. He hoped that an All-Red route from Cape Town to Cairo would be started before the end of the present Parliament.

He defended the money which was being expended on the airship programme for long-distance flying, and said that this programme was developing satisfactorily. The two new airships would be ready for flying on the dates he had previously announced. He hoped that in the course of a year or two—after the trials had taken place across the Atlantic or to other places—they would have the data necessary to organise long-distance routes between London and the distant capitals of the Empire.

## An Irish Service.

With regard to a flying-boat service to Belfast, Sir Samuel said that, without giving a definite pledge, he would be glad to look into any proposals with that object in view. As such a service would benefit Ulster as well as this country they could reasonably expect some assistance from the Government of Northern Ireland. They were now, he thought, going to emerge on a period of definitely greater activity. They had obtained data on which they could base their plans for definite progress.



## FENGTIEN ENVOY IN CANTON.

CHANG HSUEH LIANG'S POLICY.

ANXIOUS TO COME TO TERMS WITH THE SOUTH.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 27th.

Mr. Yang Soon, the Fengtien representative sent here by General Chang Hsueh Liang, of Manchuria, arrived in Canton last Saturday morning by the a.s. *Fatshan*. The Fengtien representative who had been in Hong Kong for some days, came to Canton with Messrs. Fung Cho Man, Li Man and General Chen Tsai Tong, who met him in the British Colony while bidding farewell to Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Minister of Justice of the Nationalist Government, who was then going back to Nanking.

When Mr. Yang informed these gentlemen that he was sent here by General Chang Hsueh Liang, to confer with the Canton authorities on political matters, he was cordially received and was at once escorted to Canton where he was well received. A guard of honour was sent to the wharf by the Canton Police Commissioner and a host of detectives were also sent to see to it that nothing untoward happened. He first went to the Provincial Treasury and had an hour's talk with Mr. Fung, the Finance Commissioner. After this he was taken to the Government House where an elaborate banquet was given in his honour at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Practically all the high Government officials were present.

In an interview with our representative to-day Mr. Yang said that he had been sent here by General Chang Hsueh Liang to confer with the Southern Nationalist leaders concerning the submission of the Three Eastern Provinces to the Nationalist Government and the Three People's Principles. He said he had been to Shanghai and had a series of talks with the Nationalist authorities there.

## READY TO ABSORB THE THREE PRINCIPLES.

"Do you think that Chang Hsueh Liang can thoroughly absorb the San Min Principles for which the Nationalist Party stands and co-operate with Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army?" our correspondent asked.

"Absolutely," was the reply. "What is Chang Hsueh Liang's present attitude towards Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, Generals Li Tsung Jen and Pei Chung Hei?" again asked our correspondent.

"They are the meritorious Generals and statesmen of the Nationalist Revolution," he replied. "General Chang Hsueh Liang has nothing but respect for them."

"When will the Three Eastern Provinces adopt the Nationalist national emblem?"

"I think that'll take place very soon," he answered.

"What measures will Chang Hsueh Liang adopt," our correspondent asked, "in getting rid of Chang Tsung Chang, Chu Yuk Pok and other reactionaries?"

"At present there is not much communication between those notorious people whom you mentioned and General Chang Hsueh Liang. Formerly, it is true, they were close allies. It is hoped, however, that they will realise the utter futility of their continuance in public life and will retire."

"Have you seen Marshal Li Tsai Hsin?" our correspondent asked.

"No," was the reply.

"Will he remain in Canton until the Marshal returns before you go back to Manchuria?" asked our correspondent.

"I wouldn't think of going back to Fengtien without first seeing and conversing with Marshal Li Tsai Hsin," he said. "I am going to go back North just as soon as I have seen him."

## "HOW DOES CANTON IMPRESS YOU?"

"How does Canton impress you from a political standpoint?" concluded our correspondent.

"Canton is far ahead of the Northern Provinces in the matter of revolutionary ideas," he replied. "You see, your city has long been the reputed source of revolution and the most vigorous spot for radiating civilization. We can say no such claim for any place in Manchuria."

## COMMUNICATIONS IN KWANGSI.

HIGHWAYS, WIRELESS, TELEPHONES AND COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

## AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Further details of the big projects for the development of Kwangsi are given below. The Administration under General Wong Shiuh Hung is hoping that with good roads and aviation services the modernisation of the province and a new era of prosperity may be expected.

## PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

CANTON, August 27th.

Five main highway systems have been planned for Kwangsi Province.

The first line is in the northern part of the province. It starts from the boundary line of Yunnan Province and passes through Slin, Ninggun, Fengshan, Tunglan, Hsichih, Ishan, Maping, Loyung, Lowkiang, Souyen, Laipo, Pinglo, Fuchuan, Chungshan, Holsien, Hsintu and Waitsap to the boundary of Kwangtung Province. It is intended to connect up with the Canton-Hankow Railway. This will afford a great improvement to the communications of Kwangsi, when completed.

The second line is in the southern part of the province. This is of particular importance to the political and the military interests of Kwangsi. It is to start from Lungchow, the boundary between Indo-China and China and passes through Pingxiang, Nankun, Ningming, Mingkiang, Szelo, Sulu, Nanning, Pingyung, Kweihsiang, Hingyeh, Watlam, Paklow, Jungyen, Shumkai to Wuchow. Besides this, there are three other lines. One commences from Lungchow northwards to Shui-kowkwan, and the other from Lungchow southwards to Chennankwan.

The third line is again in the northern part of the province. It starts from the boundary of Kwangsi, and passes through Nantan, Hsichih, Tuan, Lungshan, Moming, Steen and Nanning. It will be carried northwards to Kweichow, the capital of Kweichow Province, and southwards to Yanchow, a district in Kwangtung. This road will be the only outlet of Kwangsi to the sea. Therefore, its importance can be imagined.

The fourth line passes through the central part of the province. It starts from Samkong and passes through Chongan, Maping, Sheklung, Moam, Kiangchow, Jungyun, Watlam, and Luchuan. It is intended to continue to Limchow, a district in Kwangtung Province.

The fifth line is in the eastern part of the province. It starts from Kweilin district and will be projected Ningning, a district in Hunan Province. Then it goes southwards through Chuanchow, Kweilin, Yangso, Pinglo, Fuchuan, Chungshan, Holsien, Hsintu to Wuchow, a port having steamship connections with all parts of the world by way of Canton and Hong Kong.

## PREPARATIONS OF WELCOME.

FLAGS, PAILAUS, ILLUMINATIONS, ETC.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 27th.

Canton is making big preparations to welcome Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, Dr. Chao Hsin Chu, Mr. Hu Han Min, Mr. Chow Lu, Mr. Hau Chung Chi and other notables. Two imposing pailaus are now being erected, one on the Government wharf, and the other in front of the Provincial Treasury. The welcome is to last four days. During these four days all Government buildings and all shops will fly the national flag. The merchants are further ordered to fly white paper banners in front of their shops with the following words written on them: To welcome the return to China of Messrs. Hu Han Min, Hau Chung Chi, Chow Lu. The Police Force are to see that these commands are carried out to the letter. Elaborate electric lights are to illuminate the front of each shop and Government building. Lecture campaigns will be held and handbills and pamphlets distributed to the people concerning the significance of the return to Canton of these Kuomintang notables.

The whole affair has been entrusted to a Preparatory Committee comprising over 50 public organizations, including the Canton Chamber of Commerce, the Canton Students' Association, the Women's Association, the Canton Teachers' Association, the Canton Lawyers' Association, and the Trade Unions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## WIRELESS.

A wireless system has also been inaugurated in Kwangsi and the four stations installed at the most important cities of Kwangsi are at the following places:—

Liuchow, an industrial district. Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi. Wuchow, an open port of the province. Lungchow, on the throughfare of Kwangsi to Indo-China.

## LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Since there is a highway system in Kwangsi, it is easy to establish long-distance telephones. There is no doubt that the telephone will soon become very popular and four long-distance telephone lines are being installed, and parts of them are now in operation.

The first line goes through the central part of the province. It starts from Holsien, then passes through Chungshan, Pinglo, Laipo, Souyen, Lowkiang, Loyung, Liuchow, Tsinkong, Pingyang, Nanning, and Lungchow to Chennankwan.

The second is the Pingyang-Wuchow line, starting from Pingyang, passing through Watlam, Paklow, and Shumkai to Wuchow.

The third is the Wuchow-Holsien line, starting from Wuchow, passing through Hsintu to Holsien.

The fourth line is from Liuchow to Samkiang.

Besides these, there are three projected lines. They include one from Chuanchow to Hunan Province; one from Nantan to Kweichow Province; and one from Posh to Yunnan Province.

## COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

Besides the public highway movement in Kwangsi, commercial aviation is being considered. The projected routes are as follows:—

1. Wuchow to Nanning.
2. Nanning to Lungchow.
3. Nanning to Liuchow.
4. Nanning to Posh.
5. Wuchow to Liuchow.
6. Wuchow to Kweilin.
7. Kweilin to Liuchow.

After the completion of the first system, another scheduled will include routes:—

1. From Posh to Lungchow.
2. From Posh to Holsien.
3. From Posh to Liuchow.
4. From Holsien to Liuchow.
5. From Holsien to Samkiang.
6. From Samkiang to Kweilin.
7. From Liuchow to Paklow.

## THE GREENGROCERS' STRIKE.

SMUGGLED FRUIT SUPPLIES ALSO STOPPED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 27th.

The Canton wholesale fruit dealers are still on strike, their repeated petitions to the various official organs to have what they called the "unreasonable tax" on fruits removed having been met with flat refusal. It appears that the fruit merchants are determined not to open their shops unless their grievances are redressed. But the Municipal Government does not view the matter in the same light and insists on the merchants paying the import duty on their commodities. Meanwhile Canton has been deprived of its usual fruit supply. However, the villagers of Honan Island are taking advantage of the occasion secretly to supply the city. Fruit is surreptitiously brought over in small boats so as to avoid the Government officials who would confiscate their cargoes unless duty was paid. Upon being informed of these smuggling the Government has now sent over fifty detectives to patrol the Canton river, Fong Toon, and Fati and to see to it that no more goes on. If this is stopped, then Canton will be totally deprived of its fruit.

Suffrage Association, the Provincial and Municipal Kuomintang, the Canton Lawyers' Association, and the Trade Unions.

## THE KWANGTUNG BUDGET.

OVER \$3,000,000 A MONTH.

70 PER CENT. FOR THE MILITARY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 27th.

According to the statistics of the Provincial Treasury, the monthly income of Kwangtung is over \$3,000,000. Out of this \$4,380,000, or about 70 per cent. of the total income, is expended upon military purposes.

The apportionment of the more important items are as follows:—

	MONTHLY EXPENSES.
The 8th Military Route	\$ 120,000
4th Army under General Chen Tsai Tong	370,000
8th Army under General Hsu King Tong	500,000
11th Army under General Chen Ming Shu	500,000
Remaining portion of the 7th Army under General Wong Shiuh Hung	350,000
2nd Division of the 13th Army under Chow Tsai Ming	90,000
The 16th Army under General Yan Shieh Shan (now fighting against the Communists in northern Kwangtung and southern Hunan)	250,000
The 3rd Independent Division under Hsu Hok Cheung	130,000
The Canton Garrison under General Tang Shih Tang	14,350
Fort Tigris	22,950
Rehabilitation work in Eastern Kwangtung	15,000
Rehabilitation work in Southern Kwangtung	15,000
Rehabilitation work in Northern Kwangtung	15,000
Rehabilitation work in Western Kwangtung	15,000
The Canton Navy under Admiral Chen Chak	180,000
The Whompo Academy	90,000
The Canton Military Hospital	50,000
The Canton Munition Factory	67,900
The 2nd Munition Factory	58,890
The First Military Hospital	12,314
The Second Military Hospital	12,314
The Third Military Hospital	12,314
The Fourth Military Hospital	12,314
The First Sanatorium for maimed soldiers	20,000
The Second Sanatorium for maimed soldiers	20,000
Monthly subsidy for General Li Tsung Jen	284,000
Monthly contributions to the Northern Expedition	500,000 (1)
Other military expenses (wireless, aviation, etc.)	883,000
Approximate total	\$4,380,000

## ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY EXAMINATIONS.

MORE CHINESE SUCCESSSES.

During the past few days two examinations have been held under the rules of the Royal Life Saving Society of Great Britain. On Thursday two men of the 13th Heavy Battery, R.A., Lyemun, passed the examinations for the Proficiency Certificate and Bronze Medallion, and have been recommended for these awards. They were Lance-Bdr. Taylor and Gar. Hailstone, instructed by Lance-Bdr. J. Norris.

On Sunday, at North Point, a large class from the Hong Kong Chinese Bathing Club were present for examination, and passed the tests with great success.

The following have been recommended for the Proficiency Certificate and Bronze Medallion:—Ho Siew Um, Kwan, The Kong, Fok Wing Kui, Wu Pak Wing, Leung Kam To, Wong Pan, Yeung Wing Sit, Tang Tong Pak, Wong Kam Yung, Leung Pui Ling, Chan Hip Shan, Chan Cheuk Wa, Chan Tin Wa, So Chiu Tung, Ho Chung Ling, Leung Kam Chueh, Ng Ting Cheuk, Kwok Sze Ying, Lau Ching Chung, Tang Yung Fook, Law Chak Lun, Chan Pui Wa entered but was not eligible for the Bronze Medallion as he is under the required age. The Society holds that the tests are too severe for swimmers under the age of sixteen. Candidates below this age are only permitted to enter for the Elementary Certificate and Proficiency Certificate, which will be recommended for Chan Pui Wa, who put up a good performance for a boy of his size and age.

At the same examination, Li Shiu Lin from the South China Athletic Association's Class, qualified for the Bronze Medallion. The Hong Kong Chinese Bathing Club's class had been instructed by Lance-Bdr. W. E. J. Pratt and Gar. P. French, assisted by Sergt. F. J. Toms. On the success of their class, Lance-Bdr. Pratt and Gar. French have been recommended for the Honorary Instructor's Certificate, Sergt. Toms having previously qualified for this.

There are still a good few members of the Chinese Bathing Club's class to be examined.

## THE PIECE GOODS TRADE.

HOW BUSINESS IS BEING CONDUCTED.

TWO CHINESE FIRMS AT LAW.

PUISNE JUDGE'S RULING.

"The custom is well known in England that where an agent orders goods on behalf of a foreign principal, the agent is liable, and there is a similar custom in the Piece Goods trade in Hong Kong," said Mr. Horace Lo at the Summary Court before Mr. Justice P. Jacks, yesterday morning, when he appeared on behalf of the Chosen Co., Ltd. in their claim against the Hong Kong Piece Goods Company, for the sum of \$888.95, being the balance for goods sold and delivered.

The defendants were not present in Court, and the case was therefore heard *ex parte*.

Explaining the circumstances of the claim, Mr. Lo said that the defendants had actually ordered the goods for the Tai Ping Yeung firm in Canton. Two consignments were sent to the defendants on April 13th and 17th of this year, and the respective amounts were \$901.93 and \$285.92. When these goods were delivered to the defendants, they affixed their chop in acknowledgment. This was an act that they had accepted receipt on behalf of the Canton firm. Mr. Lo, however, mentioned that this act alone did not render the defendants liable, but that they had made themselves liable in other ways.

Credit was granted by the plaintiffs to the defendants and not to the Canton firm. The defendants knew of this fact and had actually made a payment of \$300 to the plaintiffs on account, thus leaving the balance claimed in this action.

Touching upon the custom in which piece goods transactions are conducted in the Colony, Mr. Lo said that a considerable amount of business is done between Hong Kong and Canton in this commodity, and the deals are generally put through on a credit basis.

Where the Canton firms were particularly well-known to the Hong Kong dealers, business would invariably be conducted direct, but in cases where firms in Canton were not known, deals would be put through by a local agent, and for this reason several agents had sprung up making themselves liable on a commission basis.

After the transactions had been proved, his Lordship gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs with costs saying that it was a case where credit was given to the local firm, and they were therefore liable. There was no right of action against the Canton firm. It would be very difficult to take action against the Tai Ping Yeung as agents would have to be proved and also the fact that they actually ordered the goods.

## CHEUNG CHAU ASSAULT CASE.

INDIAN CONSTABLE FINED.

SEARCHING "A GENTLEMAN."

The Indian Crown Sergeant who was charged with assaulting a Chinese named Yeung Siu Ping at Cheung Chau on August 11th was fined \$25 by Mr. Lindsell yesterday morning and ordered to pay a further \$25 as compensation to the complainant.

His Worship in imposing the fine and compensation remarked that he was satisfied with the complainant's story except in one respect, namely, the inter-change of "words" on the wharf. There was, however, no justification for handling the complainant as the constable had done.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the complainant, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for the defence. Mr. L. H. C. Calthorpe, A.S.P., watched the case on behalf of the police.

Evidence had been given at previous hearings by the complainant that while he was writing down the constable's number for the purpose of reporting him to the authorities, the Indian arrested him, and roughly handled him on the way to the station. Giving evidence yesterday, the defendant stated that he arrested the complainant because he resisted search. The complainant had said "he was a gentleman" and "need not be searched." He, however, passed his hands over him, and later when he saw that the complainant was noting something down, he thought it better to take him to the Police Station in order that he might make a statement of his grievances to the Inspector.

Two other Indian constables corroborated this story in the witness box, but under cross-examination by Mr. Lo the details of their story differed from those given by the defendant.

Mr. Calthorpe informed his Worship that the defendant had been twenty-one years with the police and had five years' off report. He considered that a good character.

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TELL ME YOU'RE SORRY ... Fox-Trot.
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MY BEST GAL TURNED ME DOWN ...
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS** current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 O'clock a.m. on the 28th AUGUST, 1928.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no tender shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

H. C. RILEY, Lieut. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hong Kong. [6651]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 11th, 12th and 13th SEPTEMBER, 1928.

AT

H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONG KONG.

AND AT

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COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 9.30 A.M., WITH AN INTERVAL FROM 12 NOON TO 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS

NAVAL STORES.

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Comprising—

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Lots may be inspected on MONDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1928.

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AT KOWLOON

On FRIDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER,

Comprising—Serge, Flannel Clothing Remnants, Sundry Articles of Mess and Table Gear, including Electro Plate, Cutlery, Hardware and Table Linen, Clothing, and Condemned Provisions for Poultry Feeding, etc.

Terms of Sale—As detailed in Catalogue.

LAMBERT BROTHERS,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hong Kong, 28th August, 1928. [6652]

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London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, August 28th, 1928.

## THE KELLOGG PACT.

BEFORE these lines appear in print the KELLOGG Peace Pact will have been signed, amid many felicitous speeches, by the representatives of fifteen of the leading powers. Later some forty-seven other nations will be asked to adhere, thus bringing in practically the whole of the world. There are at present many notable absences. Spain was unfortunately offended, and it is certainly regrettable that this proud and ancient people to whom a whole Continent still looks for a lead in matters of policy as well as custom and culture should, not have been specially courted as an adherent. The same arguments apply equally to Holland. A wealthy and populous country in one of Europe's vital strategic positions and the possessor of a vast Colonial empire, including Java with its thirty million inhabitants, Holland cannot be dismissed as a "minor power" unless we return entirely to military strength as the fundamental measure of importance, which is hardly in accord with the uplifting sentiments of the Pact. Dutch writers of the school of Grotius are the fountain heads of international law and their country has ever been in the forefront of the struggle for the great principles of peace and liberty. It is easier to understand the omission of such nations as Turkey, Yugo-Slavia, Rumania and Bulgaria with whom the bellicose spirit and tradition are still strong. No doubt they would all sign in return for some concession. But Mr. KELLOGG was rightly anxious to get the thing done and to waste no time on the haggling.

The practical and immediate effect will be nil, but the episode could be made the seed of bigger things. The world instrument for the preservation of peace and the settlement of disputes is the League of Nations. The strength or weakness of that elaborate organisation can be taken as a gauge of the world's genuine desire for peace.

It is no good setting up rival or supposedly better machinery. The League of Nations machinery is

## INTIMATIONS.

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[60]

adequate for the work, but at present it lacks the motive power which the sincere adherence of several nations notably the United States would give.

The KELLOGG Pact is no doubt very pretty and it will be waved effectively up and down the forty-eight states during the Presidential election campaign, but unless it is intended to lead to more than the safe return to White House of the Republican Candidate on his dry ticket it will become in a few years no more than another wet-stone for the wit of politely sarcastic historians. Unless followed by concessions and agreements likely to effect its object, it will be classed with amenities of third century Christian dignitaries, the Venetian Ambassador's eulogy of the angelic countenance of HENRY VIII., the intrigues of the Holy Alliance, when Talleyrand played the part of Mephistopheles, and other pious frauds of the past. But if the KELLOGG Pact leads to America's adherence to the League of Nations, a reconsideration of war debts, a reduction of armaments and constant meetings of statesmen to discuss the problems that we all know hold the germs of war then the KELLOGG Pact will be regarded as a turning point in history to which the world can look back with gratitude and respect. It might even be to the nations what the Declaration of Independence is to a patriotic American.

Only one case of notifiable disease (a Chinese case of enteric) was reported during the week-end.

A partner in the Hop Kee grocery store in Canton Road, Yaumatei, is reported by the firm to have disappeared during the week-end with a sum of \$476.

A report made by Mr. R. A. Hynde to the police states that he lost a pair of cuff-links valued at \$45. They are inscribed R.H. on one and D.M. on the other.

The head fireman of the Sui Tai who was charged with the possession of opium did not appear at the Kowloon Court yesterday morning. His bail of \$60 was estreated in consequence, and the Magistrate remarked that had he appeared he would probably have been fined only \$16 since the quantity of the drug was not large.

Mr. Aways Strock, the concert and operatic manager, to whose efforts Hong Kong owes the visits of so many talented artists, arrived in the Colony yesterday. Miss Cecilia Hansen, the celebrated woman violinist, who is giving recitals in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday and on Friday at 9.15 p.m., is arriving to-day from Shanghai.

Two Chinese women were victims of a confidence trickster in Wing Lok Street on Sunday. After ascertaining that they were looking for work in a European house, the man in question gave them an envelope supposed to contain a letter of introduction to an employer on the Peak. The women parted with \$2.50 in an endeavour to secure work as baby amahs. The envelope when opened contained a blank piece of paper.

## SALE OF CROWN LAND.

ALL CHINESE PURCHASERS.

Three plots of Crown land situated in Kowloon were put up to auction by Mr. N. West at the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon, all three being purchased by Chinese.

The first Kowloon Inland No. 2133 is in Nathan Road and covers 1,762 square feet, the annual Crown rental is \$20. The upset price was \$3,984.50 and it was purchased by Mr. A. G. Pile on behalf of Wong Ming Lu, of 485, Nathan Road, for \$5,364.50.

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1151 which is situated in Yu Chau Street covers an area of 4,634 square feet; the annual rental is \$32, and the upset price \$5,792.50 for which it was bought by Ho Lui Hap, of 29, Hing Hong Road.

The third lot was New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1152 which is situated at the junction of Yu Chau Street and Shek Kip Mei Street. The area is 4,134 square feet, the annual rental \$23 and the upset price \$5,192.50. Chan Kwai and Chau Shui Man, of No. 213, Praya East, become the owners for \$6,292.

## THE "SAN NAM HOI" OFFICERS.

RECOGNITION OF GALLANT PIRACY FIGHT.

Recognition of the gallant part played by Captain Sparkes and Mr. M. F. Houghton, of the river *San Nam Hoi*, in resisting the attempt of a gang of pirates to seize their ship, is to be made shortly, and His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) will receive the two officers at Government House and hand to them a gift of plate.

The attempted piracy took place last January. Mr. Hugh Conway, the Chief Officer, and two Indian guards were killed, but Captain Sparkes and Mr. Houghton defended the bridge until a Chinese Customs launch came to the rescue and the pirates made off in sampans, a large number being killed and others captured and executed.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.35 p.m., stated—

The anti-cyclone has increased in intensity and a depression lies between Shantung and Korea. The typhoon has entered the coast near Tonkin on a westerly track, and other may be developing to the N.W. of Guam.

Local Forecast: — E. winds, moderate, fair.

## ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

## CHIEF STEWARD HELD ON SERIOUS CHARGE.

## KOWLOON CASES.

The seizure of a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board the s.s. *Harunda* on Sunday morning had a sequel at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday when the chief steward of the vessel appeared before Mr. W. Schofield on a charge of unlawful possession of 83 automatic pistols and 83,000 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. L. R. Andrewes represented the defendant, who was remanded until Friday afternoon. His Worship intimated that the police had applied for the case to be taken summarily by two Magistrates.

## UNLICENSED MOTOR DRIVER.

When a Chinese student residing at Kowloon was summoned before the Magistrate for driving a motor car without a proper licence, Inspector Phillips told his Worship that a public motor car was taken to the defendant's place, but it was said to be too small and a large vehicle was requested. While the driver was telephoning for another car, the defendant drove the smaller one and collided with a lamp post in Montague Ede Road, damaging both the car and the standard. Defendant was fined \$10.

## TAKING A DOG ACROSS HARBOUR.

A Chinese who was charged with attempting to take a dog—a two-week-old puppy—across the harbour received lenient treatment when Sub-Inspector Dick told his Worship that the constable at the Mongkok ferry wharf allowed the defendant to pass through the gate. The man was arrested after boarding the ferry. The police officer thought that the proper thing for the constable to have done was to have warned the defendant instead of waiting until he went on board and then arresting him.

## WOMAN'S OPIUM HIDING PLACE.

A Chinese woman, whose house was raided by the police leading to the discovery of four tins of opium tied round her waist pleaded guilty to a charge of possession of the drug. The prosecution stated that the information received was to the effect that the woman sold opium at \$3 a tin.

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Two cases of cruelty to animals came before the Magistrate. In the first case a woman was fined \$4 for carrying 13 chickens and a duck in crates which were too small for the number of birds which they contained. The other offender was fined \$13 for failing to provide matting at the bottom of crates used for transporting eleven pigs.

## NAVAL INTERPRETERS.

GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO QUALIFY.

It has long been realised that one of the weak points in the British navy is the lack of interpreter officers, particularly in the lesser-known languages, which have a way of proving exceedingly useful during naval operations. The officers quite frankly say that when there are so many professional subjects to be studied with a view to advancement the allowance made to an interpreter is not really worth the trouble and expense of the required study. The tightness of the Naval Estimates has prevented any alteration being made.

Recent events in China have, however, shown that the subject is too important to be neglected any longer, with the result that "my Lords" have approved a revised scale of allowances whereby an appointed interpreter receives four shillings a day instead of half a crown, and an acting interpreter two shillings instead of one. The bonus for learning Japanese has been offered to officers to study it. Every Japanese officer speaks intelligible English as a matter of course, but it has been felt that in matters of negotiation the people are at a disadvantage by having to rely entirely on our friends' courtesy.

## Lower Deck To Be Encouraged.

At the same time it is felt in many quarters that with the greatly improved standard of education on the lower deck something might be done to encourage the ratings to learn foreign languages, or at least to have a good working knowledge of them which might prove exceedingly useful, particularly in small craft. It would not require very much financial encouragement to secure this. In the Norwegian navy careful attention is given to the lower-deck ratings, learning different languages, and a few minutes daily are devoted to the subject by interpreter officers appointed to each ship. The men are keen on it.

## COMMUNISTS ON THE KWANGTUNG BORDER.

## SERIES OF CRUSHING DEFEATS.

## A FLIGHT TO THE MOUNTAINS.

## LENIENCY TO HARMLESS DUPES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 27th.

The latest report from military circles states the combined Government forces have again routed the Communists at Wing Sun and Nan Heng in southern Hunan, killing over a hundred Communists and taking several scores of prisoners and rifles in addition to a large quantity of Communist documents. The Government forces are now approaching Tsing Kong Mountain, the last stronghold of the Communists, where the Red leader Chu Tak is reported to be in conflict with his own right hand man, Mo Chak Tung. The latter fled to the border line of Hunan, taking several contingents of the Red Army with him; whilst the former is still in occupation of the Tsing Kong Mountain. This dissension in the Red Army has meant considerable relief to the Government and the task of exterminating the enemy should be easier from now on.

## CAPTURED CITIES RE-TAKEN.

As a result of the combined onslaughts of the Government forces of Kwangtung, Hunan and Kiangsi, the Communist activities in southern Hunan and northern Kwangtung are now pretty well held down. Chenchow, Ichang, Wing Hing, Tee Hing, and other more or less important cities and towns in southern Hunan and northern Kwangtung have been recaptured from the Communists. It will be remembered that these places were stormed by the Communists under the leadership of Chu Tak and Mo Chak Tung who styled themselves Commander of the 4th Red Army and the high Representative of the Communist Party respectively. They had set up a sort of Soviet Government and committed all sorts of atrocities according to Soviet principles. But though defeated this does not mean that Communist activities in these areas are forever no more. These desperadoes have withdrawn themselves back to the mountains where they will wait for another favourable chance to inflict further terrorism on the people. Except at Chenchow practically no resistance was offered to the Government troops. The Communists simply withdrew at the approach of the regular soldiers. The Government forces, not content with the easy capture of these cities and towns are now making intensive preparations to comb the mountains and capture these outlaws.

## COMMUNIST ARMY OF 5,000.

According to a report submitted by General Fan Shek Shang, commander of the 16th Army which routed the Communists at Chenchow, the Communists who participated in the battle along the Chenchow sector, numbered more than 5,000. These were divided into something like six regiments, all under the command of the Red leader Chu Tak. According to the prisoners taken, the majority of the Communists were well armed. Before a proposed assault on the Government forces each Communist was given four hand grenades and \$30 Mex. This showed that the Communists were quite well off financially and also in the way of ammunition. General Fan is of the opinion that the Communists must have received support from outside agencies, most likely from Soviet Russia.

## MERCY FOR "INNOCENT DUPES."

The Headquarters of the 8th Military Route are of the opinion that many innocent people were simply lured into the Communist trap by the paid agents of the Chinese Communist Party. These people blindly follow the dictates of the destructive Communists and are their instruments. In view of this the Headquarters of the 8th Military Route have issued a circular order to all the military leaders in Kwangtung, requesting them to be more lenient and careful in their punishment of the Communists. Any Communist desiring pardon and exoneration must possess the following qualifications:

1. To be truly repentant and show proof that they were blindly following the Communists.
2. They must show that within the past two years they have had a fixed residence and occupation.
3. They must be guaranteed by at least five bona fide merchants or village elders that hereafter they will never again follow the Communists.

Continuing, the report states that the sole aim of Communists is to kill innocent people. "They pass



## NORTHERN PLOTS IN TIENSIN.

## MONGOLIAN INVASION OF HEILUNGKIANG.

## CHINESE OFFICIALS IN POSTAL SERVICE.

## FENG YU HSIANG GOING TO SHENSI.

A Reuter cable from Peking makes light of the Mongol invasion of Heilungkiang, stating that the invaders were from the beginning heavily outnumbered and easily repulsed, while it is claimed that the situation has completely returned to normal. On the other hand a message from the vernacular papers states that the invasion is still causing great alarm, and that a flank attack is expected from the Mongolian forces. Chang Hsueh Liang has appointed Yang Yu Ting as dictator in Heilungkiang, with Wan Fu Lun to assist him.

Wang Peh Chun, the Minister of Communications, has pointed out to the Government Council that discrimination is made in the Postal Service between Chinese and foreigners. He recommends, among other things, equal treatment for these two classes.

Feng Yu Hsiang has clearly embarrassed the Nationalists by his sudden withdrawal, and the question of disposing of the northern remnants near Luanchow is now a difficult one. It is rumoured that Feng himself may very possibly go to Shensi.

## DISGUISED AS JAPANESE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27th. The Kuo Min (Nationalist) News Agency publishes an extraordinary story from Tientsin "preaching serious Sino-Foreign complications in that area." The story says that soldiers of the remnant Chihli-Shantung (Northern) armies, disguised in Japanese uniforms "to evade detection," are reported to have arrived in Tientsin for the purpose of causing disturbances in that city.

It is also asserted that Japan is increasing her forces in the Tangshan districts, "apparently for the purpose of provoking hostilities with the advancing Nationalist forces which are carrying out an offensive against the remnants of the Chihli-Shantung forces."

## FENG'S WITHDRAWAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Aug. 27th. Owing to the withdrawal of the Kuomintang to Honan, it seems doubtful whether the Nationalists can suppress the Chihli-Shantung troops in the vicinity of Luanchow. The latter may even take the offensive.

Feng Yu Hsiang arrived at Chengchow yesterday and held a conference with his subordinates. A local agency says that Feng Yu Hsiang will probably go to Shensi himself.

## PEKING COUNCIL.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27th. The Political Council of Peking has not yet become active in view of the fact that Mr. Chang Chi, who has been appointed to the chairmanship of the Council, refuses to assume office, although repeatedly urged by Marshal Yen Hsi-shan.

## READY FOR WORK.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27th. Marshal Yen Hsi-shan has telegraphed to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek that he is prepared to return to Peking shortly to take command of the Northern situation.

## NEW TAXES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Aug. 27th. Chinese authorities at Tientsin have decided to levy additional taxes from November 1st, namely, an export surtax of 2½ per cent., a coastal trade tax of 1½ per cent., and a transit tax of 1½ per cent.

## MUNITIONS FROM JAPAN.

(Tsun Wan Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27th. A reliable report to hand states that General Chang Tsung Chang has ordered a big consignment of ammunition from Japan. It is due to arrive at Chinwangtao in the near future.

## BACK TO NORMAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Aug. 27th. The latest foreign reports from North Mongolia indicate that the situation has been restored to normal and all communications have been resumed.

Apparently the Mongol raiders numbered only 1,600 while the Chinese concentrated 8,000 against them.

## PART OF EMPIRE DEFENCE.

## COST OF SINGAPORE BASE.

## COLONY'S LARGE SHARE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE, Aug. 27th. The British Government's reply to the Colony's recent protest against the inclusion of the cost of the garrison recoverable from Colonial funds in the items connected with the Naval Base has been tabled in the Legislative Council.

The Colony's contention has been that the Base was a required part of the scheme of Empire defence generally, and not for the defence of the Colony.

Britain's reply suggests that all military expenditure over the initial formation of the Singapore Base should be borne by the Army votes, and all other military expenditure should be paid by the Colony as the full ordinary cost of the garrison, including the cost of any military personnel added to the garrison as the new defences were manned, and also the cost of maintaining the old and new defences. Finally the percentage of the revenue to be contributed by the Colony should remain at twenty.

The unofficial Councilors, in a letter to the press, complain that, because the base is situated at Singapore owing to its strategic position, it is inequitable that the Colony should pay more than the other Colonies and Dominions which are equally interested.

## PASSENGER PLANE LOST.

## M.P. AND WIFE KILLED.

## OIL PATCHES ON SEA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 28th. A three-engined all-metal passenger plane belonging to the British Columbia Airways is feared to have been lost while en route to Seattle with two pilots and four passengers including Mr. Alexander MacCallum Scott, M.P., and his wife. Patches of oil and two hats have been found off the Washington coast.

[Mr. Scott was Liberal member of Parliament for Bridgeton (Glasgow) from 1910-22 and joined the Labour Party in 1924.]

A later message confirms that Mr. MacCallum Scott was a passenger on the missing aeroplane.

## MISSIONARY FREED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, August 28th. The Milan Mission has received a telegram from Sinyangchow, in Honan province, reporting the release of the aged Father Frowis, who was captured by bandits on August 6th.

## TROUBLE AT CHEFOO.

## REFUSAL TO LAY DOWN ARMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHEFOO, August 28th. Considerable apprehension was felt when severe rifle fire was heard in the city this morning, but the firing subsided almost as quickly as it arose and everything now seems quiet.

It appears from subsequent enquiries that two hundred soldiers, whose loyalty was suspected by the Northern authorities, were paraded outside the Naval Academy near the East Port at ten o'clock this morning for the purpose of disarming them.

The troops were called up to lay down their arms, but they refused and resisted and over a hundred casualties occurred.

Most of the killed and wounded men came from the suspected soldiery. The remainder escaped from Chefoo, thus adding a large number to the bands of armed bandits, who have been terrorising the countryside recently.

The military authorities are obviously uneasy for the future and appear to fear that an organized attack on Chefoo will be made by groups of bandits. This fear accounts for the attempt to disarm the men this morning.

## ALBANIA'S NEW KING.

## PRESIDENT PROCLAIMED.

## NATIONAL REJOICINGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIRANA, Aug. 27th. The President of the Republic, Ahmed Zogu, has been proclaimed King of Albania.

A national holiday has been decreed and all businesses are closed in celebration of the event, which will culminate in demonstrations in the middle of the week on the occasion of the coronation.

"King Skanderbeg III" is the title chosen by the new King of Albania, formerly Ahmed Beg Zogu.

He is a Mahomedan land-owner, aged thirty-four, and has had a romantic rise to power. He took a prominent part in the fighting from 1916 till 1920, when the Italians were driven out, and helped to form the Conservative party. This party was opposed to the Democrats, including the Southerners under Bishop Fanoli who were supporters of Italy. Early in 1924, backed by Italy, they drove Ahmed into exile at Belgrade, but in December 1924 he returned with a force recruited in Serbia, defeated the Democrats and was elected President in January 1925 for a term of seven years.

Italy having abandoned Fanoli adopted Ahmed as Italy's protégé, and his becoming King will doubtless consolidate Italy's position in Albania.

The original Skanderbeg, otherwise George Castriot, was an Albanian national hero who successfully resisted the Turkish invaders.

## SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

## GOVERNMENT SEEKS ADVICE.

## ECONOMIC MISSION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, August 28th. The Economic Mission which has been appointed by the British Government to visit Australia, will include:

Sir Arthur Duckham, the famous engineer.

Sir Hugo Hirst, Managing Director of the G.E.C.

Sir Ernest Clarke, and Mr. Douglas Malcolm.

The Mission is the outcome of a suggestion by Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, and an invitation was extended by the Federal Government, which is seeking all the co-operation and advice it can get on the problems of migration and settlement.

## KIAOCHOW'S DEFENDER DEAD.

## JAPAN'S PRISONER FOR 6 YEARS.

## ADMIRAL MEYER WALDECK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Aug. 27th. Vice-Admiral Alfred Meyer Waldeck, who defended Kiaochow in 1914 and was held prisoner by the Japanese till 1920, has died at Badkissingen, aged sixty-four.

## SINGAPORE DOCK DELAYED.

## HELD UP BY MONSOON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The first section of the Singapore Dock has put back here owing to the monsoon. One of the tugs has been damaged in a collision during towage and it will probably be ten days before it is repaired.

## BIG STORM AT CHEFOO.

## U.S. AIRCRAFT TENDER ASHORE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHEFOO, August 27th. The heaviest storm of recent years last night, shipping in the Harbour being considerably affected.

At the height of the storm, round about eight o'clock, the American aircraft-tender *Abasco* dragged her anchor and was washed ashore.

An examination this morning reveals that the U.S. warship has not been severely damaged, and it is expected that she can be refloated at the next high tide.

## ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL PACT.

## FORGED CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

## LONDON'S COMPLETE DENIAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 27th. The delay in publishing the terms of the Anglo-French naval compromise, which has prompted fertile brains to all manner of speculation, has now led to the appearance in the United States of forged documents purporting to be secret correspondence between M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain.

These documents allege that Britain has promised France naval assistance in the Pacific and a division of the Mediterranean into Zones with a view to guarding British interests at Gibraltar and French interests at Tangier. Co-operation of the respective Air Forces is also suggested.

It is officially stated in London that no communication has passed between Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand even remotely in the sense suggested.

Clumsy Forgery. "A deliberate fabrication," the clumsiest forgery "is terms applied by a high authority interviewed by Reuter to a copy of the document concerning the Anglo-French Naval Agreement, which has now been received in London, where its publication is deeply regretted."

Authoritative circles fully recognise its pernicious effect, serving further to militate against the success of the "straightforward Anglo-French Naval Compromise, against which it is of course aimed."

It is understood that the British Government has cabled instructing the Embassy at Washington categorically to deny the authenticity of the document.

ITALY SATISFIED. RIOTING IN JUGO-SLAVIA. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, August 28th. The Italian Government is satisfied with the reply of the Government of Jugoslavia regarding Italy's protests against the incidents at Spalato and Sebenico and considers the matter closed.

Anti-Italian outbreaks occurred recently in connection with the ratification of the Nettuno Conventions. Many Italians were hurt, but the Police charged the mob with bayonets and dispersed it.

## AN UNPRINCIPLED HOAX.

## BOGUS MESSAGES FROM LOST AVIATORS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 28th. That the wireless messages supposed to have been sent out by the missing Atlantic airmen, Hassell and Cramer, are nothing more than an unprincipled hoax, is the opinion of wireless experts.

It is pointed out that neither of the airmen is an expert telegraphist, while the position given, a small island a hundred miles north of Newfoundland, is improbable.

The American Radio Relay League has offered a reward of \$100 for information which will lead to the apprehension of the broadcaster of the messages.

## AMERICAN BUDGET SHORTAGE.

## FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, August 28th. The Director of the Budget predicts a deficit of \$94,778,000 during the current fiscal year.

This is the first definite forecast of a shortage of Government revenues since the War.

## MR. SCOTT'S SUCCESSOR.

## CHANGES IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, August 28th. Consequent upon the appointment of Mr. John Scott as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, Mr. Douglas James Jardine, the Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, will become Chief Secretary.

## WORLD PEACE PACT SIGNED.

## PARIS DECKED WITH FLAGS.

## M. BRIAND'S SPEECH OF WELCOME.

## "THE WORK OF TO-MORROW."

The Kellogg Pact to outlaw war was signed at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by fifteen nations, and within 48 hours of that time all others nations in the world will be invited to adhere to the pact.

Paris was gaily decked in flags for the great day, and everywhere the French and American flags were to be seen.

The proceedings were carried through with great pomp. M. Briand received the representatives formally at the Quai d'Orsay, after which they passed in procession, escorted by the gorgeously clad Halbardiers, to the Salle de l'Horloge. It was in this famous Clock Room that the peace negotiations first opened ten years ago.

The Representatives of the Powers took their seats at a great horse shoe table, while M. Briand in the only speech during the proceedings, welcomed the plenipotentiaries, and concluded by pointing out the responsibilities which must necessarily follow upon the signing of the Pact.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Aug. 27th.

Paris is gay with flags, notably the French and American, but on the roof of the Quai d'Orsay the Soviet flag flies alongside the German. This does not constitute an invitation to Moscow to sign the pact, but merely means that the flags of all nations to which France is diplomatically related have been hoisted indiscriminately. The ceremony of signing the pact will be marked by one speech, namely, M. Briand's speech of welcome.

Dr. Stresemann, immaculate in top hat and morning coat, called on M. Poincaré at the Finance Ministry this morning. A large crowd of spectators witnessed his arrival and departure.

The representatives of the Powers arrived separately at the Quai d'Orsay and were formally introduced to M. Briand. When all had assembled a procession was formed, escorted by the Halbardiers of the Guards in gorgeous old-world uniforms to the famous Salle de l'Horloge, where the peace negotiations opened ten years ago.

The plenipotentiaries were seated at a great horse-shoe table, with M. Briand at the head, and Dr. Stresemann and the representatives of Belgium, Italy, Japan, Poland and Czechoslovakia on his right. Mr. Kellogg, Lord Cushendun and the representatives of the British Dominions were on his left.

M. Briand concluded his speech by emphasising that the great virtue of the pact was to inspire universal hope, but this hope must not be vain. That peace should be proclaimed is much and is excellent, but it must be organised. Juridical solutions must be substituted for solutions of force; this is the work of to-morrow.

English Text. The official English text of the Kellogg Pact has been issued and is identical with the text already published, but Article III. specifies that the instruments of ratification shall be deposited at Washington and that it shall be duty of the United States Government to furnish to each Government a certified copy of the treaties.

Broadcast From S.S.W. [BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, August 28th. The ceremony of the signing of the multilateral Treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy will be broadcast by wireless from the British Broadcasting Corporation stations, and it is anticipated that listeners in many distant parts of the world will hear the speeches as they are delivered to the microphone.

Signals will be carried to London on the ordinary telephone lines from Paris, where the ceremony will take place, and although officials hope these will be adequate, arrangements have been made for picking up the Paris station's transmission in the event of failure, and re-transmitting it.

Broadcasting to the Dominions will be undertaken from S.S.W., the short-wave experimental station at Chelmsford.

This station is used daily for world transmissions of varied programmes on a wave length of 24 metres.

Mr. Kellogg's Banquet. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 28th. Mr. Kellogg, at the American Embassy to-night, the eve of the signing of the Peace Pact, gave a banquet to the plenipotentiaries. All were present with the exception of Dr. Stresemann, who was precluded from attending by reasons of health.

Stresemann's Arrival. PARIS, August 28th. A tremendous crowd, both inside and outside the station, wildly cheered Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, on his arrival in Paris this morning.

Communitists Arrested. Fifty Communists were arrested to-day for distributing pamphlets and for posting propaganda placards. They will be charged with uttering documents calculated to incite the military to disobedience and also with posting bills without authority.

Direct Negotiation. PARIS, August 28th. Replying to questions by Press representatives as regards the chances of the American Senate ratifying the Pact to be signed to-morrow, Mr. Kellogg declared that that was purely a matter for the U.S. Senate to decide.

Mr. Kellogg added that the American position regarding the League of Nations was unchanged. The U.S.A. has not sufficiently important interests involved in the questions discussed at Geneva to become a member of the League.

The American ideal, he said, is to negotiate directly with other nations without passing through an international organisation.

Kellogg At Dublin. Arrangements are being made in Dublin to extend a warm welcome to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Frank C. Kellogg, who is expected to arrive at Kingstown in the American cruiser *Detroit* on Thursday next.

A battery of artillery on the pier will fire a salute and a Guard of Honour of the Irish Free State army will be stationed on the shore to receive the distinguished visitor.

An official banquet and reception will be held in the evening. A series of functions has been arranged for the following day.



## GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

There are beginning to be very definite signs that the blintz period of comparative privacy at Fanling is drawing to a close, and probably in another few weeks one will have to book a time and wait one's turn on the tee, instead of the pleasant informality of just starting when the spirit moves one to do so, and traveling round more or less at one's own pace. A standardised pace and a position on the course which has to be kept have at least some advantages, they do keep one's mind on the business on hand, while a completely empty course rather tends to lead to discursiveness of mind as well as of play. It is quite possible to enjoy the prodigious opportunity of rediscovering Fanling, though one cannot extend very much sympathy to them for ever having lost it, while there are plenty of changes of one sort or another which should call for a considered expression of opinion.

Judgments from signs of activity during the last week, the Bog will soon be a misnomer. At present the ground between the tee and the green is bristling with "Ground under repair" notices and heavy with clayey soil, for apparently the drainage system there has been greatly extended and elaborated. There will be few faults found with this excellent piece of work, partly because it would be difficult to discover a fault. During quite a large part of the year the bog is already comparatively dry and the ground is not much different from any other piece of rough on the course. At other times it becomes a muddy and watery grave, in which ill-struck shots bury themselves with a sickening thud and as a general rule are not again seen. There is never much enjoyment to be gained from playing out of standing water, still less when the water is muddy, while any innovation which tends to the number of lost balls is always to be welcomed. This particular hole does not call for any added difficulties, either, for the bad tee shot is sufficiently punished at the best of times. Thanks to the configuration of the ground, the bottom of the pin is in view from the tee, but not from any part of the rough between the tee and the green, and it needs a very fine recovery from any part of that rather stubborn grass to get a three after a missed tee shot.

There were signs of still further activity at this hole. A tee, but whether an old one brought to life again or a comparatively new one I do not know, has been put in playing order opposite the 6th green, or in other words between 20 and 30 yards behind the present 7th tee. The hole from this tee must be about 180 yards long, which should not be a very terrifying distance, but for some reason it looks as though the shot is going to be very difficult, while it will need a good solid blow into the bargain. If this tee is brought into anything like regular use, it is even more a matter of congratulation that the Bog is being drained.

Fanling at full stretch is going to be far from child's play this winter. There are a number of back tees, which do not look to be very much different from the ordinary ones, but which in the aggregate will have a very decided effect. Naturally as a general rule the alteration of tee has more effect at a one shot hole than at a longer one, and this on the whole is true at Fanling. After the last alteration at the 7th, the top and bottom tees at the 6th give about the biggest variation in the round, for the top tee does not only make the hole longer, but is also far more exposed to any wind that may be coming down the hole. Of the two shot holes the back tee at the 6th makes a far greater difference than any other change in the round, and it is rather a pity that it is not more often used, though the hole is quite difficult enough played from anywhere. What too will be the effect of that unobtrusive and hitherto untested back tee at Sandy's Pulpit?

Work on the new nullah at Happy Valley is now proceeding apace, and the greater part behind the 9th green is now covered in. This presumably marks one step towards the restoration of the 4th green to its original position. The obvious need of this becomes more obvious every time one plays over the present course, for there is a lack of variety and of length in the middle holes of the round. At the present moment it is not straining truth very far to say that the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th are all one-shot holes, while both the 4th and 5th are a little featureless. Once the 4th green can be moved outside the racecourse, giving one a really testing mashie shot instead of a straightforward little pitch and run for a second, there will be much more character about the middle of the round, for of course the 5th tee will be moved back alongside the 4th green.

## GOLF.

## ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

## HAPPY VALLEY.

## Adamson Cup—August 12th-22nd.

P. Morrison 89-16-73. Qualifies.

## Other scores:—

R. C. Wallace ..... 80-8-78  
E. Moore ..... 93-15-78  
J. Stewart ..... 92-12-80  
G. McLeod ..... 98-18-83

## "OUTLAWING" WAR.

## FETTERS ON A PROUD NATION.

## KELLOGG PACT OF FRENCH ORIGIN.

The suggestion to "outlaw war" was made by France to the United States. It was promptly adopted, and Mr. Kellogg drafted definite proposals. The world at large is now under the impression that it is a beneficent American inspiration. This does not matter, and Mr. Kellogg is too great a man to take credit as a plagiarist. What may matter, however, is how far the idea really represents American feeling. We do not imagine that the United States has any desire to go to war with anybody. But will it suit her national temperament to be told, even by her own statesmen, that she must not go to war? If she can induce other countries to renounce war, well and good. She will have no conception of taking any advantage of their pacificism; the point is, will she consent to be bound by any international agreement on the subject? What she is doing now might and should have been done by the League of Nations, which she founded. For the same reason that she refused to have anything to do with the League of Nations when it had fairly got going, so her national sentiment may equally reject the idea of being bound by any other form of convention.

## An American Warning.

This is not a mere purposeless question. It is inspired by a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Brockholst Livingston on "The Defense Against Propaganda." It is not Mr. Brockholst Livingston's fault that we had never heard of him before. The lecture is an excellent piece of reasoning and has been widely quoted. Here is a passage from it which is characteristic of the whole: "By all means let us set up foreign ideas as something to hate. But let us fight against the ideas themselves and not against the methods used in their dissemination. We are not fighting the foreign ideas because they are foreign, but because they are aimed against us. The foreign ideas in the foreign land are perfect. Here they are in opposition to our ideas and consequently cannot be tolerated. To overcome them we must not, as the pacifist, be too proud to fight, but it must, for us, be *guerrilla warfare*." Suppose Mr. Brockholst Livingston, or another of his mentality, suddenly recollects that the outlawing of war is really a French idea after all! What will happen? Will the United States, having persuaded various first-class Powers to concur in her proposals, then say she is glad to find such a good spirit amongst other nations and withdraw?—This at any rate is what Mr. Brockholst Livingston would lead us to expect.—*Naval and Military Record.*

## CONSCRIPTION IN KENYA.

## NAIROBI COUNCIL REFUSE TO HELP.

The Nairobi Municipal Council has indignantly refused, says the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, to accede to the Government request that it should help in the conscription organisation. Many settlers are fighting the bill to the last ditch, but many others, while bitterly protesting, sign, unable to face the penalties threatened. [The defence force ordinance, which makes the Kenya Conscription Bill effective, came into force at the beginning of this month. Under its provisions all the white male population between the ages of 15 and 50 are required to enrol for military training. The imposition of compulsory military service has roused a great storm of protest among the settlers, a large body of whom recently petitioned the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Balfour) against it. It was hoped that the British Government might postpone the operation of the bill sine die.]

## LAWN BOWLS.

## THE UNFINISHED LEAGUE GAME.

## CHAMPIONS WIN.

The lawn bowls League match between the Kowloon Docks Recreation Club and Craigengower Cricket Club which was left unfinished owing to rain some time ago was continued yesterday afternoon on the Dockyard ground when Craigengower won the match and also slightly increased the score which then stood in their favour.

As will be seen from the scores given below, a total of 18 heads remained to be played and the visitors had a lead of 13 shots. When the match was continued yesterday, Gray, the home skip, who was 8 shots down, started promisingly his men placing three woods, but Omar (C.C.C. skip) knocked the woods away and gained the shot. Gray secured a single in the next head which was all he was able to score, while his opponent scored another six shots and finished 14 up.

Lapeley and Bass finished all square, each rink gaining four shots and the visiting skip's lead of 8 shots remaining unaltered. Brown of the Docks had a stiff struggle with Bradbury and some spectacular driving was seen by both skips. Brown was able to annex another two shots, or five in all.

The final result was in favour of the visitors by 17 shots (56-39). Craigengower, who have already won the flag, thus maintain their unbeaten record in ten matches, their remaining engagements being with the Kowloon C.C. across the harbour and at home with the Police. Omar has beaten Bradbury for rink supremacy, the position now being:—

	Up.	Down.
Omar	78	5
Bradbury	68	16
Bass	34	37

The previous scores were:—  
K.D.C.C. C.C.C.  
Gray (skip) 8 Omar (skip) 16  
(15 heads)

Lapeley	9	Bass	17
(skip)	9	(skip)	17
Brown	10	Bradbury	7
(skip)	10	(skip)	7
	13 heads		

Total ..... 27 Total ..... 40.

The final scores and position of the players were:—  
K.D.C.C. C.C.C.  
McLaggan Brightman  
Greig Beer  
Henderson Arculi  
Gray (skip) 9 Omar (skip) 23

Goodman	Buchanan
Hedley	Fritz
McKevie	Roselet
Lapeley	Bass
(skip)	13
Atkinson	Neves
Lindsay	Razack
Cullen	Rumjahn
Brown	Bradbury
(skip)	17
	(skip)
	12
Total	39
Total	56

## RUSSIAN PROPERTY ABROAD.

## SOVIET PROTEST TO RUMANIA.

Riga. Tchitcherine, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has sent a protest to the Rumanian Foreign Office against the coming sale of what he claims as Soviet property, declaring that his Government no longer permits any transactions in State property without his consent, and that he is entitled to demand the return of such property. At the same time, he threatens to adopt analogous measures in the case of the Rumanian property now at the disposal of the Soviet.

The dispatch of this message is due to the announcement in the Rumanian Press of an auction sale of approximately 200 craft, steamers, tugs, barges, and pontoons, now in Galatz, which used to belong to the former Russian Danube Shipping Company, and were left on the Danube and the Pruth by the retreating Russian army in 1917. The *Isvestia* asserts that as the Russian Danube Company, which used to own the craft in question, was formerly a private company, but was nationalized by Soviet decree, and its property now belongs to the Soviet Government. The newspaper describes the proposed sale as "daylight robbery" of Soviet property, but unguardedly remarks that the Soviet Government never returned the gold and other valuable property handed over by the Rumanian Government for safe keeping by the Russian Imperial Government during the War.

## MILITARY AQUATICS.

## SMALL UNITS GALA.

## ENGINEERS TO THE FORE.

The "Small Units" of the South China Command held a successful swimming gala yesterday at the Kowloon Dockyard beach at Tai Wan kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. R. M. Dyer. Many officers and their families watched the sports from a canvas covered enclosure on the sea wall. Units who took part in the events were the Royal Engineers and Signals, Royal Army Service Corps, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, and the Royal Army Pay Corps. The greater part of the honours were secured by the Royal Engineers with Lieut. Martin leading in two events.

The most interesting event was the Lighted Candle Race in which competitors had to swim 33 yards holding a candle in the mouth. Two match sticks were stuck on each candle and the competitors had to carry them dry to the winning point and light them. Sergt. Rimmell (R.E.) kept his head and candle above water well ahead of the others and satisfied the judges. In the relay race, the "Engineers" made a great effort, but were beaten by the "Medicals."

The organisers who deserve great credit for the success of their efforts were: Judges: Major Robertson (R.A.M.C.); Starter: S. S. M. Beneval (R.A.S.C.); Time-keeper: Lieut. Macdonald (R.E. & S.); Recorder: Pte. Pritchard (R.A.O.C.). Mrs. Wyatt, the wife of Colonel Wyatt, distributed the prizes on the raft. Cheers were called for Mrs. Wyatt, officers and organisers, before the gathering dispersed.

## The Results.

50 Yards Race:—1, S/Sgt. Blackmore (R.A.O.C.); 2, Lieut. Martin (R.E.); Time: 30.2/5secs.

Throwing the Polo Ball:—1, S/Sgt. Rivett (R.E.); 2, Cpl. Crowcroft (R.A.S.C.).

100 Yards Race:—1, Lieut. Martin (R.E.); 2, Cpl. Lees (R.A.M.C.). Time: 1min. 34.9/5secs.

Veterans' Race:—1, C. S. M. Kennard (R.E.); 2, Q. M. S. Moragan (R.A.F.C.).

Diving:—1, Lieut. Martin (R.E.); 2, Cpl. Fennell (R.A.S.C.).

Plunge:—1, C. S. M. Kennard (R.E.); 2, Sgt. Bent (R.E.).

Lighted Candle Race:—1, Sgt. Rimmell (R.E.); 2, Spr. Williams (R.E.).

50 Yards Back Race:—1, Sgm. Balding; 2, Private Davies. Time: 32/5secs.

Relay Race:—1, Royal Army Medical Corps; 2, Royal Engineers.

400 Yards Race:—1, S/Sgt. Rivett (R.E.); 2, Cpl. Wilkins (R. Signals).

## NEW SUBMARINE DEPOT SHIP.

## LAUNCH OF "MEDWAY" AT BARROW.

The launch of another vessel for the British Navy took place at the Naval Construction Works, Barrow-in-Furness, when H.M.S. *Medway* was named and launched by Lady Chastfield, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir A. E. Chastfield, K. O. B., C.M.G., Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy. The *Medway* is a steel twin-screw vessel, 545 feet B.P., and has been built to act as a depot and repair ship for submarine flotillas. She has ample internal space to accommodate, in addition to her own complement and repair staff, all the officers and crews of the submarines attached to her. The vessel is specially designed for prolonged service in tropical as well as cold climates.

The workshops include foundry, machine shop, plate shop and smithy, torpedo shop, plumbers shop, etc., of large areas, which are fitted up with all necessary machinery, etc., to carry out repair work in connection with submarines.

The main propelling machinery of the ship consists of a pair of double-acting, two-stroke internal combustion engines, made by Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., under licence from Messrs. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg, A.G. Each engine has four cylinders, and is designed to develop 4,000 brake horse-power at about 115 revolutions per minute. The bed-plates, which are of the flat-bottomed type, and the scavenging pumps, which are engine driven and of the tandem double-acting type, are of Barrow design. In many points of details slight alterations have been made to meet British practice or Admiralty requirements. Solid injection not having yet been developed for these engines, the normal air injection system is used. The engines, which represent an innovation in England, are rapidly nearing completion, preliminary trials being now in progress and proceeding satisfactorily.

The Barrow Shipyard Silver Prize Band played selections before the launch, and the religious ceremony was conducted by the Right Rev. Herbert S. Pelham, Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, assisted by Rev. J. H. Martyn Barrow.

## EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

## GERMAN OPINIONS.

## POSITION OF RUSSIANS.

PEKING, Aug. 18th.

The argument is sometimes presented in the Press in the United States and Europe. "Soviet Russians, Germans and Austrians have done business in China for several years without any special rights whatever. Why should Britons, Americans and others, not do as well?"

I have asked British, American, French, as well as German and Russian business men in China, for their opinion of this argument, says a *United Press* correspondent. The German viewpoint is of special interest, because Germany has no political or propaganda concerns in China, at the present time, being concerned only in advancing trade. Soviet Russians, on the contrary, have meddled extensively in Chinese politics, and have paid for their meddling.

Although Germany has no extra-territorial rights in China, German business men with whom I have talked have been more eager than any one else that the other Powers should insist upon retention of extra-territorial privileges. I have not found one German business man who did not have this view, which was put to me as follows:

## German's Benefit.

"The Chinese do not distinguish between Germans and other Europeans or Americans. Usually they do not know the difference. So the Germans are still benefiting by the special rights of other nations. If we Germans travel in the interior of the Chinese, say, 'This man is a foreigner. We must treat him better than a Chinese, or his government will make trouble.' So we do not suffer the abuses which have almost bankrupted the Chinese merchant class. If the other nations should abolish the special privileges, we would suffer almost as greatly as their own nationals."

I asked one German business man who spent many years in China under extra-territoriality and four years without special rights, whether he found conditions very different.

"Very different," he declared. "The principal difference is this: in the old days, if we had a reasonable case, we took it into the courts, and our consular officials would see that we got justice. If we were defendants, our own judges tried the cases, and gave us justice."

**Cheated In Chinese Courts?**  
"But if we have any dispute with Chinese now, we always settle out of court, usually at a heavy loss. We do not dare take the matter into a Chinese court, because 50 times out of 100, we will be cheated. We must pay bribes to the judges as the Chinese do, and then the case will usually be decided against us, whatever its merits. You do not find Germans taking cases into court to-day, because they know it is useless."

Other German business men have told me that they would probably abandon their business in China if other Powers abandoned their special rights, because Germans indirectly are benefitting from those rights. It is true, they declared, that Germans are handicapped in competition with nationals having special rights, because they dare not use the Chinese courts, but their persons at least are comparatively safe, they declared.

Probably the most unfortunate people in China, to-day, unless it be the Chinese themselves, are the Russians. It is estimated that 200,000 Russians live in China without special rights. The largest community, more than 75,000, lives at Harbin, Manchuria. I have seen American consular reports describing cases of Russians almost beaten to death by Chinese police in Harbin, of Russians held in jail without charge for years.

When I visited Harbin early in 1926, a White Russian chauffeur who was driving me about the city, accidentally struck a Chinese boy, who was not badly hurt. Three Chinese policemen seized the Russian, and beat him severely over the head, and spit on him. "Jumped out of the car, and cried, 'Stop that!'" They replied laughingly, "And who are you?" "I am an American," I told them. Immediately they released the chauffeur, and politely asked me to come to the police station with them. The Russian threw himself at my feet, and begged to "save him." But I could do nothing for him; he was thrown in prison. If I had been a Russian, I would have suffered the same fate.

To-day in Peking eighteen Russians lie in a Chinese prison, where they have remained since March, 1927. Seven of them had diplomatic immunity, and were not subject to arrest. But that made no difference; they are still in prison without charge.

## MANCHU TREASURES.

## LITTLE HOPE OF RECOVERY.

## IMMENSE VALUE.

PEKING, Aug. 17th.

Although police and military authorities still are keeping a strict watch upon the curio shops of Peking and Tientsin, they have little hope of recovering the most valuable of the treasures stolen from Imperial Manchu tombs in the Eastern Hills, 90 miles from Peking.

Desecration of the tombs by former Chihli-Shantung troops has dazed the Manchus and Chinese alike. Because of the general practice of ancestor-worship in China, the act is considered even more reprehensible by the Chinese than it would be in the West.

Accounts of the robbery in the Chinese Press differ widely, and it is agreed by foreign experts that they are probably greatly exaggerated. The Shansi officers who have made an investigation are extremely guarded in their statements, so that no official account of the extent of the robbery has been learned. It has been officially admitted, however, that some of the tombs were broken into, and some articles of great value taken.

A foreign correspondent who was present at the funeral of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, in November, 1909, describes the contents of the "mortuary chamber, which he declares included 'sacred vessels of carved jade, massive vases and incense burners of gold and silver—richly jewelled couch to receive the coffin, and carved figures of serving maids and eunuchs who stand forever in attendance.'

The Empress Dowager, like other Imperial rulers in China, was deeply interested in the construction of her tomb, and personally supervised every detail. Her most trusted follower, Jung Lu, had charge of the building and care for her tomb until his death, and the work was completed by the Manchu Prince Ching. It is reported that the tomb of the Empress Chien Lung, probably the greatest of Manchu rulers, also was broken into. The treasures in this tomb are doubtless of great value, because Chien Lung was a patron of the arts, and the artistic works of his reign are among the finest of China's treasures.

The most credible of the accounts of the robbery states that about 2,000 soldiers, led by a subordinate general of Chu Yu Pu, former Military Governor of Chihli province, rifled the tombs. This account declares the robbery took place in late June, and the news did not reach Peking for almost six weeks.

The thieves will have great difficulty in disposing of their loot, on account of the size of the objects taken, and their immense value. It is believed probable that most of the treasures will be destroyed, in order to sell the jade, gold and silver which they contained.

Manchu treasures of great value have been disappearing almost constantly from the palaces and museums in Peking for the past 17 years. The former eunuchs of the Empress, Chinese curio-dealers, here, insist that a very large theft occurred in 1924, when Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang occupied Peking. At that time, they claim to have positive information that an entire caravan of treasures was taken into the North-west. If this story is true, the objects taken are still concealed somewhere, as they have never appeared on the market in China or abroad.—*United Press.*

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

**THE STEAMER "TRIER"**  
Having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORT, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained. All Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st of September, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aik, at 10 a.m. on the 31st of August, 1928. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for Counter-signature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.  
HONG KONG, 25th Aug., 1928. [6848]

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBORO, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLAWEES."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 15th proximo, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Godard and Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hong Kong, 22nd Aug., 1928 [6837]

## PRINCE LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK.

**THE STEAMSHIP "ROYAL PRINCE"**

having arrived from the above Port on 22nd instant. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Tuesday 28th instant, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

FURNES (FAR EAST), LTD.,  
2nd Floor, King's Building,  
Cannon Road, Hong Kong.  
Telephone No. 5135.  
Hong Kong, 22nd Aug., 1928. [6839]

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## "SOEHLISSEN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORT, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th of August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aik, at 10 a.m. on the 27th of August, 1928.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for Counter-signature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.  
HONG KONG, 21st Aug., 1928. [6835]

## HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE Motor Vessel "RHEINLAND"**

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 27th August, 1928, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas. All Claims must reach us before the 10th September, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underwriters.

JESSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hong Kong, 21st Aug., 1928. [6838]

## ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSAARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1927.  
Revised by Members.  
PRICE 1/6

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Pres. McKinley ... Tuesday, Sept. 11th  
Pres. Grant ... Tuesday, Sept. 25th  
Pres. Cleveland ... Tuesday, Oct. 9th

To Seattle and Victoria  
The Short, Straight Route to America  
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

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Pres. Jefferson ... Tuesday, Sept. 18th  
Pres. Lincoln ... Tuesday, Oct. 2nd  
Pres. Madison ... Tuesday, Oct. 16th

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Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Oct. 7, 8 a.m. Pres. Harrison ... Sun., Dec. 2, 8 a.m.  
Pres. Polk ... Sun., Oct. 21, 8 a.m. Pres. Monroe ... Sun., Dec. 16, 8 a.m.

#### To Manila

Pres. Taft ... Aug. 28th, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln ... Sept. 25th, 6 p.m.  
Pres. McKinley ... Sept. 1st, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland ... Sept. 25th, 6 p.m.  
Pres. Jefferson ... Sept. 11th, 6 p.m. Pres. Madison ... Oct. 9th, 6 p.m.  
Pres. Grant ... Sept. 15th, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce ... Oct. 13th, 6 p.m.

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Far Eastern residents and those who have come thus far from home should not miss the opportunity of taking a trip to Japan, as the N.Y.K. are offering Special Reduced Round-Trip Rates as follows:—

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and Return H.K. \$120.00  
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### MY WEEK, AS A TRAMP.

LONDON CLUBMAN'S ADVENTURE.

PENNYLESS.

The article below tells of the adventures of a member of one of London's best known clubs who claimed that there was plenty of casual work to be obtained by any one genuinely seeking it. He set himself the task, for a wager, of proving his opinion, started pennyless and won his bet. This was how the adventure started.

[BY THE CLUBMAN TRAMP.]

"I have very little sympathy with single, unemployed men who have no dependants. Why do they not get work? There is plenty to do. Such men have no right to be a charge on an over-taxed public." We were having a little argument, five fellow-resident clubmen and myself, at my club. "Plenty to do," asked one. "Where?"

#### The Argument.

"Anywhere, everywhere. These men who stand about propping up public houses can all get work if they want it. Round London there are thousands of odd jobs. In this fine weather particularly. Why don't these men get out, earn their maintenance, and see something of the country at the same time?"

"Perhaps I spoke with unusual heat. I always detested slackers." "You could not do it yourself," challenged one.

#### Strict Conditions.

"We'll take you," they cried. "Two to one in fivers. You try it for a week."

"Agreed." The conditions were laid down for me by Mr. —, one of the artfullest sinners who ever prescribed a difficult task—for somebody else, and I was in no humour to fib at them.

They were these:—

1.—To start off from the Haymarket, absolute penniless.

2.—To earn three meals a day, each meal with a different employer, so that I should not take one job, say, for the week.

3.—Not to accept any cash in payment, except for absolute necessities, such as to buy a clean collar or for a shave or bath.

4.—Having applied for a job I was bound to accept it, however menial.

5.—For meals or any kindness received, however trivial, I was to return quid pro quo in actual labour, such labour to be valued for the purposes of the wager as being worth 1s. 6d. an hour, which we understood was the casual rate.

I hurried to my room at the club, changed from dress clothes to a tweed jacket and a pair of brand new flannel trousers, forgot in the hurry of the moment to alter my footgear, and presented myself ready to start.

Before going that rascal M— made a concession.

#### Tempting Offer.

"You'll have to sleep out, old man," he said with a grin, "and the police may nab you. Take a fiver in your pocket. You are not to change it or use it in any way. It is for the following emergencies only—you may be arrested as a vagrant if you have no visible means of support, and, as you are liable to fever (you are only three weeks out of hospital), you may get an attack and want to get back. In which case we will call the bet off."

There was another reason in his subtle mind that the fiver would be a constant temptation to give up the job. It certainly has been a temptation. That fiver burnt a hole in my pocket more than once.

The cheery crowd I left behind kept the number of that note. But I have brought it back intact.

The club porter looked surprised when he saw me in flannels. He had seen me half an hour before in evening dress.

"Hullo, sir," he said. "Going out again?"

"Yes," I replied. "I'm going to be married."

If he saw me now, after that adventurous week, he would think I had been.

I heard the hearty laugh of my club-mates behind me.

#### The First Stage.

"Poor old chap," cried one. "He'll be back in an hour."

Thus I found myself in the Haymarket at nine o'clock last Tuesday night, July 24th, penniless, homeless, workless, faced with the task of maintaining myself for a week by the sweat of my brow.

Where should I go? Somehow or other the thought crossed my mind to make in the general direction of France. Not that I had the faintest intention of going there. Anyhow that way led through Kent. There ought to be work in Kent.

I crossed London Bridge, passed the Elephant, lost my way later, and found myself at the entrance to the Blackwall Tunnel. There was no likely free lodgings or work there. I retraced my steps, and eventually reached Woolwich. A motor-car came along, and I decided to take whatever course it

went. It diverted toward Bostall Heath. I tramped on in my evening shoes. At half-past two in the morning I reached the heath, flung myself on the grass, a thoroughly weary, footsore man, already sick of the task, and slept like a log. It was a fine night for it—one good thing.

I woke at seven and restarted my pilgrimage, almost automatically, half-dazed.

"Language."

A tramp came out of the bushes. He was the first of a long series of wayside acquaintances, and the first and last who was unconvincing. Approaching me in a truculent mood, he said, "Got a tag?"

I forgot my role as an amateur hobo, and somehow resentment stirred within me. Hardly the true spirit of the road, perhaps. But I was learning.

"Got a tag, what?" I asked.

"Got a tag on yer?" he growled.

"Say, Sir, nicely," I said.

Then the tramp for two minutes told me all about myself and my godfather and godmother. Told it in language that Johnson never dreamed existed in the English tongue. Told it eloquently, breathlessly. It was more than I could stand. The battle only lasted ten seconds. "Look out for your solar plexus," I cried.

He did not know where it was. As he picked himself up out of the ditch I proffered what advice I thought was necessary.

"I'd give you a tag if I had one," I said. "But the fact is I have neither a tag nor a penny in the world. Good morning—"

I tramped on and found, near a village, a wayside fountain, and soused my head—the most delicious wash I ever had.

Sun shone brightly. All nature glinted about me. But I was not thinking of the glorious scenery. It was not the soul that craved immediate satisfaction. Other yearnings were becoming paramount—my breakfast first—but I had to earn it.

How I did so I will tell later.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 27th.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at 3 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 9 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.93 29.87 29.85

Temperature ... 83 77 84

Humidity ... 84 96 82

Wind ... E Calm E

Force ... 4 0 3

Weather ... O O O

Rain ... 0.57 0.00 0.03

Highest open-air Temperature, 26th: 84

Lowest open-air Temperature, 27th: 77

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 28th to Sept. 3rd, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week. Date of Month. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height.

Tues. 28 h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.

Wed. 29 9 18 4 4 2 30 1 4

Thurs. 30 9 32 7 4 1 15 3 9

Fri. 31 9 46 10 4 2 2 15 6

Sat. 1 10 0 13 4 3 35 9 9

Sun. 2 10 14 16 4 4 48 1 1

Mon. 3 11 15 19 4 5 58 2 3

11 41 5 9 5 49 2 0

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M.V. "REMO" ... Sails hence on or about 13th Sept.

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HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

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S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails hence on or about 20th Sept.

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### MOTOR ROADS IN SPAIN.

#### GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

SAN SEBASTIAN, July 31st. The question of the construction of autostadas, or special motor-car roads, from Madrid to Valencia and Madrid to Irún, and of a shorter road between Oviedo and Gijón, has advanced a further stage towards realization by the promulgation of a Royal Decree authorizing the Minister of Public Works to issue a call for tenders to construct these trunk roads.

The call for tenders will be issued on the basis of the draft proposals and estimates presented to the Ministry of Public Works by the Marquis of Argelita for the Madrid-Valencia road, by the Count of Terrabilla for the Madrid-Irún road, and by the Count of San Antolin for the Oviedo-Gijón road. Tenderers will have two months in which to draft their proposals. The term of the concession and exploitation of these autostadas will be for 99 years, under a tariff approved by the State. The concessionary company must be 80 per cent. Spanish, and will enjoy expropriation rights for the purpose of securing necessary lands. The Government will pay a subsidy of 2,000,000 pesetas (about £27,000) for the Madrid-Valencia road, of 3,000,000 pesetas (about £100,000) for the Madrid-Irún road, and of 350,000 pesetas (about £3,500) for the Gijón-Oviedo road.

#### ABERDEEN FERRY AGROUND.

An Aberdeen ferry launch went aground about noon on Sunday on a mud bank but floated at high tide in the evening. The coxswain alleges that the engineer failed to carry out his orders.

#### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day ... Sunrise ... 6.04 a.m. Sunset ... 6.44 p.m.

To-morrow ... 6.04 ... 6.43

Thursday ... 6.05 ... 6.42

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 28th to Sept. 3rd, 1928.

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Fri. 31 9 46 10 4 2 2 15 6

Sat. 1 10 0 13 4 3 35 9 9

Sun. 2 10 14 16 4 4 48 1 1

Mon. 3 11 15 19 4 5 58 2 3

11 41 5 9 5 49 2 0

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta ... Middle of Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight & Passage on any of the above lines, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1130.

Agents.



### QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA.  
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

#### SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON WEDNESDAY	FOR
TJIMANOEK	AMOT, DALNY	27th Aug.	29th Aug. 4 p.m.	MACASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISAROEK	AMOT, K'LOUIS & S'RAL	3rd Sept.	5th Sept. 4 p.m.	MACASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISALAK	AMOT, DALNY	10th Sept.	12th Sept. 4 p.m.	MACASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDRAL	—	—	19th Sept. 4 p.m.	MACASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJITAROEM	AMOT, DALNY	24th Sept.	26th Sept. 4 p.m.	MACASSAR & SOERABAYA

#### NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	30th Aug.	—	—
TJILEBOET	MAKASSAR, JAVA	10th Sept.	12th Sept.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	13th Sept.	15th Sept.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG
TJIKINI	MAKASSAR, JAVA	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	AMOT, N. CHINA



# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI "ANNU" ... On 28th Aug. ... 6 a.m.	WHEELING, CHANGHAI & ... "HUICHOW" ... On 28th Aug. ... 4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SHANTUNG" ... On 29th Aug. ... 5 a.m.	AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "HUPH" ... On 29th Aug. ... 6 p.m.
KWANGCHOW, HONGKONG, FAKHOE & HAIKOW "TEAN" ... On 30th Aug. ... 10 a.m.	SWATOW & SHANGHAI "CHENAN" ... On 30th Aug. ... 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "NEWHOWANG" ... On 2nd Sept. ... 11 a.m.	TIENTSIN & SHANGHAI "KAYING" ... On 2nd Sept. ... 2 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "YUNNAN" ... On 3rd Sept. ... 6 a.m.	AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "YUNNAN" ... On 3rd Sept. ... 6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "LUCHOW" ... On 3rd Sept. ... 6 p.m.	AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SINKIANG" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "YUNNAN" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 p.m.	SWATOW & SHANGHAI "YUNNAN" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "YUNNAN" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 p.m.	SWATOW & SHANGHAI "YUNNAN" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "YUNNAN" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 p.m.	SWATOW & SHANGHAI "YUNNAN" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "YUNNAN" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 p.m.	SWATOW & SHANGHAI "YUNNAN" ... On 5th Sept. ... 3 p.m.

NALONG PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To  
 860 SINGLE and 890 RETURN.  
 For Freight and Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
 TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 38.  
 CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

## AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"  
 THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports  
 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.  
 HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

VESSEL	Days Home	Days to Sail
TAIPING	7th September	14th September
CHANGTE	8th September	15th September
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th September	18th September

For Freight and Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
 TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 38.

## BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE  
 "BLUE FUNNEL LINE"  
 (OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)  
 AND  
 AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

### Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "PERMIUS" ... Via Suez Canal ... 21st September	S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... Via Suez Canal ... 5th October
S.S. "AGAPENOR" ... Via Suez Canal ... 17th October	

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option  
 Subject to Change without Notice.  
 For Freight and Particulars, apply to—  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG  
 HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

## PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

BOSTON  
 AND  
 NEW YORK

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 16th September  
 M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 14th October

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 9165 (Incorporated in Great Britain)  
 Telegrams: Furaprince King's Building.



### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
CHERONCEAUX ... 28th Aug.	ATHOS II ... 28th Aug.
PORTHOS ... 11th Sept.	DARTAGNAN ... 11th Sept.
ATHOS II ... 25th Sept.	SPINNY ... 25th Sept.
DARTAGNAN ... 9th Oct.	G. METZINGER ... 9th Oct.
SPINNY ... 23rd Oct.	PAUL LECAT ... 23rd Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.	ANDRE LEBON ... 6th Nov.
PAUL LECAT ... 20th Nov.	CHERONCEAUX ... 20th Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOS ... 4th Dec.
CHERONCEAUX ... 18th Dec.	ATHOS II ... 18th Dec.

We issue Through Tickets to Europe, Syria, Persia, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port Said, or Djibouti.

For DUNKIRK via Port Said, OZAM, CANTABLANCA, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, (ANTWERP)  
 S.S. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" ... 27th August.

For Full Particulars, apply to—  
 Messageries Maritimes  
 Telephone: 7, 561 and 740. 2, Queen's Building.

## Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

### ARRIVALS.

August 28th.  
*Derawongse*, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. E. Niedeke, from Tourne and Hoihow, with salt and general cargo, lying at buoy No. 442—Chau Yue Teng.  
*Hsinwah*, Chinese str., 1,358 tons, Capt. M. F. Jensen, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at China Merchants Wharf—C.M.S.N. Co.  
*Japan*, Swedish str., 3,505 tons, Capt. Q. Alianus, from Singapore, which port she left on August 21st, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Gilman & Co.  
*Newchwang*, British str., 1,501 tons, Capt. F. W. Potter, from Amoy, in ballast, lying at buoy No. C37—B. & S.  
*Romolo*, Italian motor ship, 6,014 tons, Capt. Antonio Orvella, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—Dodwell & Co.  
*Tak Hing*, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Shau, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi & Co.  
*Teau*, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. E. H. Histed, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C13—B. & S.  
*Tijmanock*, Dutch str., 3,510 tons, Capt. J. Sobel, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—J.C.J.L.

### August 27th.

*Gambada*, British str., 3,252 tons, Capt. Fred. L. Bell, from Calcutta, which port she left on August 11th, with 898 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.  
*Hutchins*, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. J. Beck, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44—B. & S.  
*Hupph*, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. J. Maley, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B34—B. & S.  
*Mandarin*, Maru, Japanese str., 2,857 tons, Capt. T. Kamei, from Milke, which port she left on August 20th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B50—M.B.K.  
*President Jackson*, American str., 8,377 tons, Capt. John Griffith, from Manila, which port she left on August 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—American Mail Line.  
*President Taft*, American str., 8,415 tons, Capt. K. A. Ahlin, from San Francisco and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.  
*Shantung*, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. W. T. Dodge, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B8—B. & S.

### CLEARANCES.

#### August 27th.

*Anhui*, for Amoy.  
*Hai Yang*, for Ocean Island.  
*Hupph*, for Canton.  
*Hydrangea*, for Swatow.  
*Kwai Sang*, for Canton.  
*Liangchow*, for Swatow.  
*Nam Sang*, for Singapore.  
*President Jackson*, for Shanghai.  
*Roleigh*, for Hongkong.  
*Sonnann*, for Hoihow.  
*Sungshan Maru*, for Canton.  
*Tak Hing*, for Amoy.  
*Tjitarom*, for Amoy.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.  
 The following passengers arrived on August 27th by the s.s. *President Jackson* from Manila:—For Hong Kong: Mr. Marion C. Barry, Mr. Elizabeth Barry, Mr. George J. Bayle, Mr. Walter Boel, Miss Ida Bogen, Mr. Chan Wai, Mr. Ching Foh Ban, Mr. W. B. Finnigan, Mrs. Edith Finnigan, Mr. Nicola Guglicin, Mr. Go Bay Un, Mr. Rafael Gotauco, Mr. Robert Hamilton, Miss Gloria Lazatin, Miss Doña Lazatin, Mrs. Francisco Lazatin, Miss Josefa de Lazatin, Mr. Lee Heng, Mr. Cecilio R. Go, Mrs. Laura E. Schneider, Miss Jessie Schneider. For Shanghai: Mr. Elstener Hilton, Mr. Walter Lennox, Miss Lilia Stroman, Mr. Jose M. San Martin, Mr. Herminio Yutuc. For Amoy: Mr. Hugh King, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Van Brunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thrasher. For Honolulu: Mr. John M. Dyer. For San Francisco: Miss C. T. Barr, Mrs. Edwin Burke, Mrs. Walter Hicks, Mr. R. P. Mitra, Miss Grace McHugh, Mrs. Sodie K. Nourse, Miss Sarah Nourse, Mr. J. L. Pechrich, Mr. W. J. Raymond, Mr. W. J. Sawyer. For Los Angeles: Mrs. Elizabeth Bandini, Mr. Ernesto Lazatin, Mr. Antonio Perez.

### THE SLOOP CLASS.

#### MANY PEACE TIME USES.

The fact that more sloops are to be laid down serves as a reminder that the question has been asked by those who, like Rosa Dattle in "David Copperfield," are always "wanting to know," why an "oiler" should have been used in going to the assistance of the *Jervis Bay*. The answer is perfectly simple; because there was no other naval vessel in Tricomalee immediately available. The *Enterprise* could not have got away under a couple of days. There are three sloops on the East Indies Station, but they were all a considerable distance away when the wireless call for help was received. This class of vessel is particularly suitable for such service. Indeed, just as *Nelson* was perpetually calling for "more frigates," so the Commanders-in-Chief on the overseas stations would be always asking for more sloops if they felt that there was the slightest chance of getting them. One of the many blunders committed after the Armistice was the ruthless scrapping of such a large number of these vessels. Apparently it was imagined that because they were a product of the war they would be of no further service when the war finished. Most of the condemned vessels were in a perfectly effective condition and good for many years of active life. The modern sloop may be likened in many respects to the old brig. She is not much of a fighting craft and not very fast, but there are innumerable duties which she can most usefully perform. She is a robust little sea boat, a statement in no way minimized by the loss of the *Falcion* through the overpowering fury of a cyclone. She is economical to maintain. Indeed, it may be said that she has now come into her own. The Fishery Protection Service and the Survey Service have been reconstituted entirely of sloops. Nowadays, when our cruiser squadrons overseas are cut down to such very slender proportions, and when that useful old maid-of-all-work the seagoing gunboat has disappeared, the need for more craft is keenly felt. Outside the Mediterranean none of our overseas stations has any destroyers. We agree that the sloop is not the best possible type for minesweeping, as she draws too much water.—*Naval and Military Record.*

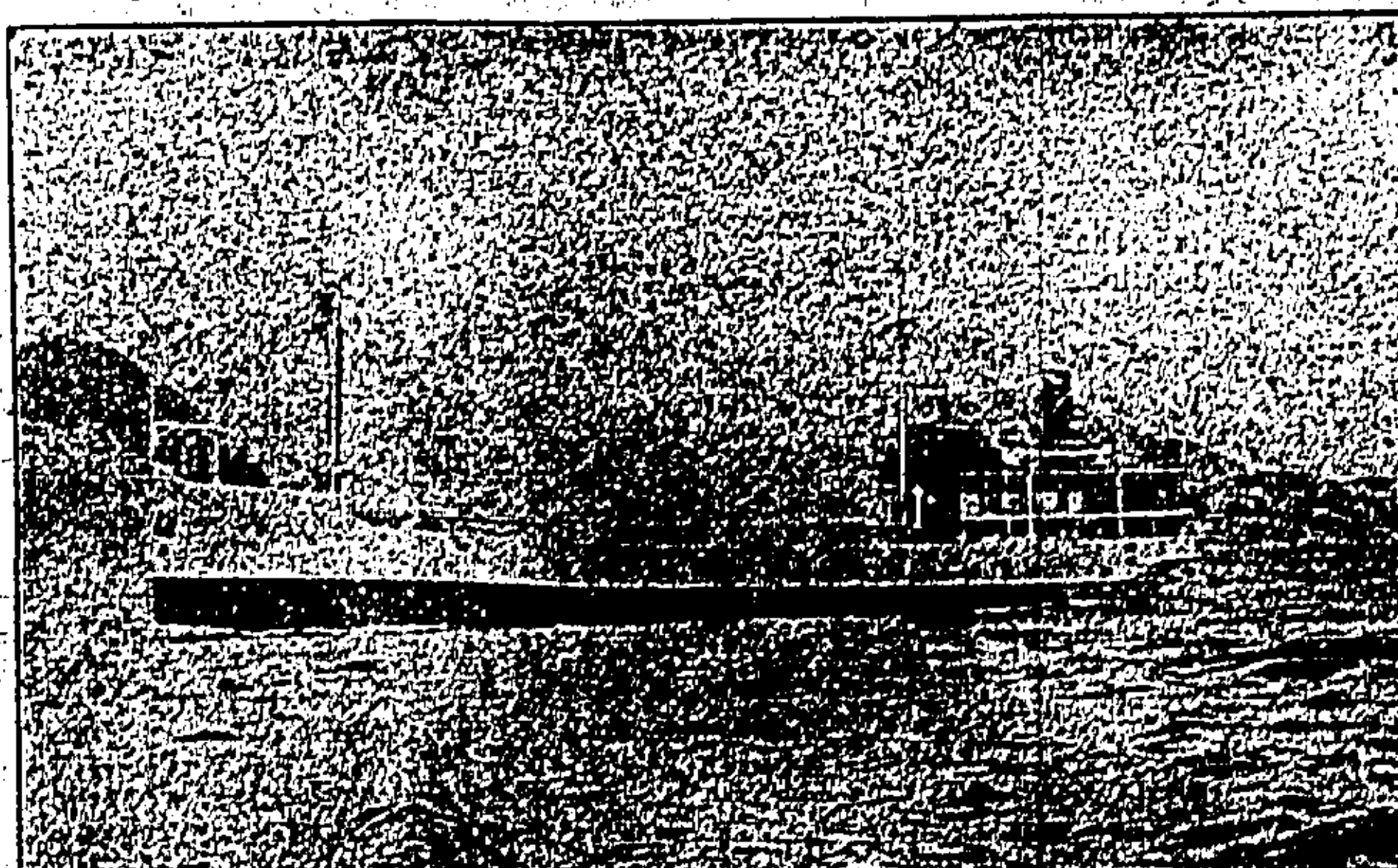
### SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on Monday at 7.30 a.m., left the same day at 6 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on Monday morning, September 3rd. She will leave for Manila at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, September 4th.  
 The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 26th inst. at 11.30 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on Thursday, the 30th inst., at about 2 p.m.  
 The P. & O. s.s. *Nagpore* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 27th inst. at 10 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on September 2nd, at about 6 a.m.  
 The P. & O. s.s. *Ravallpindi*, from Hong Kong, arrived at London on August 24th, at 6 a.m.  
 The Ben Line s.s. *Bengloe*, from Middlesbro', London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here on September 5th.

## THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.  
 COPIES USED: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



### TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL "PALAWAN."

Built and Motors installed by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. to the order of Mr. M. J. Ossorio, Manila, for service in the Philippines.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,  
 B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING" "CHAKSANG" "YATSHING" "KWONGSANG"	Wed. 29th Aug. at Noon Sun. 31st Sept. at Noon Wed. 3rd Sept. at Noon Sun. 5th Sept. at Noon
KORE via AMOY, KEE-LUNG & SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Fri. 14th Sept. at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL MOJI & KORE	"HOSANG"	Wed. 19th Sept. at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"YATSHING"	Thurs. 30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Satur. 15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"OHEONGSHING"	Sun. 2nd Sept. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed. 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
 GENERAL MANAGERS.  
 TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

## GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £22.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... (via Oran) ... 11th Sept.	Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY" ... (via Oran) ... 21st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... (via Oran) ... 31st Oct.	Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... (via Oran) ... 16th Nov.

TO SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" ... .. 2nd Sept.	Motor Vessel "GLENAFF" ... .. 15th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENTARA" ... .. 27th Sept.	Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... .. 23rd Sept.
Steamship "GARNABVONSHIRE" ... .. 14th Oct.	

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
 AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



### FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:  
 Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.  
 THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON  
 Cabin class ... £80.

### NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

\* Freight S.S. "MAIN" ... departure 9th Sept.  
 Pass. S.S. "THIER" ... departure 22nd Sept.  
 Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.  
 Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.  
 \* Will Call at Havre after Marseilles.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

### NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

#### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:  
 Cabin class ... £75.00. Intermediate class ... £45.00.  
 Freight S.S. "Schwabben" ... due here 12th Sept.  
 Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ... due here 22nd Sept.

## MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.  
 Telephone C. 4537. 2, Chater Road. Queen's Building

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

### SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)		
HAICHING	Tuesday	the 28th Aug. at 2 p.m.
HALVARD	Friday	the 31st Aug. at 1 p.m.
HAINING	Tuesday	the 4th Sept. at 12 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.  
 For Freight and Passage apply to—  
 DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,  
 General Managers







